



Walter F. Mondale votes in North Oaks, Minnesota, and Ronald Reagan kisses his wife, Nancy, after his last speech of the campaign in San Diego.

Party Loyalty, Power In Focus as U.S. Votes; Turnout Seen as Key

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With months of campaigning at an end, voters in the United States went to the polls Tuesday to choose between President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale.

The election was also being watched as a test of long-term trends in party loyalty and congressional power.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan returned to his home state of California for the final steps in his last presidential campaign, an experience the 73-year-old incumbent compared to bathing in "warm nostalgia."

The president called on voters to "go forward together with courage, confidence and common sense" rather than return to Mr. Mondale's "America of malaise."

Mr. Mondale also finished his four-year quest for the presidency in California. His fist clenched and his voice rising in emotional tones, the former vice president once again ripped into Mr. Reagan's policies and the opinion polls that have cast him as almost a prohibitive underdog.

Tomorrow, we can prove the pollsters wrong," he shouted, urging the cheering crowd of 20,000 people to "make history by giving them the biggest upset in history."

Political analysts in both parties directed their attention to voter turnout as one of the few unknown factors that could shift the outcome toward a tighter contest than the one forecast by political experts and polls.

Nonpartisan estimates projected a record turnout Tuesday of about 95 million voters, or 55 percent of the 174 million Americans old enough to vote. However, Charles T. Manatt, the national Democratic Party chairman, said Monday that his party's nominee, Mr. Mondale, probably needed a turnout of 100 million to overtake the Republican incumbent.

Richard Wirthlin, poll taker for Mr. Reagan, disputed the idea that a large turnout would automatically work against the president. It could reflect more young voters, a group that has strongly supported Mr. Reagan in the polls.

But other Reagan strategists acknowledged that they were watching results in a few key states, including New York, Pennsylvania and Texas, to see if a strong turnout by minority voters threatened his lead in those states.

Partly as a result of efforts by the parties and the presidential campaign organizations, 12 million new voters have been registered since 1980. Ann F. Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, predicted that in 1984, for the first time in 24 years, voter participation might surpass the level in the previous election.

Turnout could be a major factor in some congressional races. But few if any analysts were suggesting it would reverse the trend of the presidential contest.

In a survey that detected no gains by Mr. Mondale over the weekend, The New York Times CBS News Poll found Mr. Reagan ahead by 55 percent to 34 percent.

When respondents who initially expressed no preference were pressed for a choice, Mr. Reagan's lead increased slightly, to 58 percent to 36 percent, in a survey of 1,691 registered voters by telephone Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Several major surveys also showed Mr. Reagan with a lead in the same range. But a poll by Louis Harris over the weekend showed gains for Mr. Mondale. The Harris survey put Mr. Reagan's lead at 12 percentage points, down from 18 points late last week. A Roper Organization poll had Mr. Reagan ahead by 10 points.

Mr. Harris said his survey, which throughout the year has recorded

percentages for Mr. Mondale that were higher than others, meant Mr. Reagan would win by "a landslide, not a blowout."

The candidates' advisers sought to influence the election with a final exchange of predictions.

Robert G. Becker, the Mondale campaign manager, said, "I think we've got a surprise for Mr. Reagan on the Pacific Coast and his own state of California."

Edward Rollins, the Reagan campaign manager, said his ticket would carry 49 of the 50 states and win 525 of the 538 electoral votes.

His remark reflected the Reagan campaign's official line that only the District of Columbia, with three electoral votes, was safe for Mr. Mondale and that Mr. Reagan was slightly behind in Minnesota, the former vice president's home state, with 10 electoral votes.

Mr. Wirthlin predicted, based on his polls, that Mr. Reagan would get 59 percent of the national popular vote, plus or minus two points.

Democratic Party officials were avoiding such predictions. Instead, they worked to limit Republican gains in the House of Representatives.

In the 435 House contests, the stakes are clear. Republicans hope to come close to regaining the 26 seats lost in 1982 and thereby give Mr. Reagan "ideological control" of the House through a coalition of Republicans and Democratic conservatives.

Republican strategists were resigned to seeing the loss of at least two seats in the Senate, where the party holds a 55-to-45 majority.

Among strategists on both sides, there was talk about whether this election could set in motion the realignment sought by Mr. Reagan.

Mrs. Lewis of the Democratic National Committee said the party would continue to control 72 of the 99 state legislative bodies in the country. All states except Nebraska have two-house state legislatures. This dominance at the grass roots would be a buffer against loss of majority status nationally.

But Mr. Wirthlin said he was watching several indicators that he said could mean a realignment was under way. He singled out the solidification of gains among young people and a shift toward Republicans in voting behavior and party preference.

"If there's a large readjustment in that ratio," he added of the latter factor, "we've changed the face of partisan politics."

More Election News

■ Ronald Reagan ended his campaign with an appeal to "go forward with an America of momentum." Page 3.

■ Walter Mondale, at home, said, "I've given this campaign everything I've got." Page 3.

■ Edmund G. Brown Jr., the former California governor, has appeared again on the national political landscape. Page 2.

■ Most candidates in the 13 governorship contests portrayed themselves as fiscal conservatives. Page 3.

■ Business interests put up about half the \$44.3 million that went into Tuesday's congressional elections. Campaign Briefs. Page 3.

U.S. 'Blocked' Latin American Peace Pact

By Alma Guillermopriero and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration believes it has "effectively blocked" what it views as an "unsatisfactory" regional peace settlement in Central America, according to a background paper prepared for a National Security Council meeting last week that the president attended.

The paper also outlines a plan to convince Americans and the rest of the world that Sunday's Nicaraguan elections were a "sham," promoting this view through U.S. embassies, politicians, labor organizations, nongovernmental experts and public reports.

The briefing paper, marked "secret-sensitive," was obtained by The Washington Post from government sources. It provides a detailed look at the administration's approach to the Sandinist government before the elections in Nicaragua and the United States.

It is not known whether all the items in the briefing paper were discussed at the Oct. 30 meeting, which was also attended by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Langhorne A. Motley, the assistant secretary for Inter-American Affairs.

The paper discussed the administration's approach to the draft version of the Contadora peace treaty completed Sept. 7. It was negotiated by the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela, who first met for the purpose in 1982 on the Panamanian island of Contadora.

The treaty's principal thrust is to reduce foreign military influence, establish mechanisms for arms control and prevent the Central American countries from making or sponsoring war on each other.

On Sept. 21, Nicaragua unilaterally announced it would sign the draft treaty. The Reagan administration had not publicly criticized it up to that point.

Since the Sandinists announced their willingness to sign it, three countries, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, reversed their position of support for the treaty and, along with the United States, sought extensive modifications in the draft to improve verification and execution mechanisms.

The paper says, "We have effectively blocked Contadora group efforts to impose a second draft of a revised Contadora Act." It adds that "following intensive U.S. consultations with El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica," a counter-draft was submitted to the Contadora states on Oct. 20 that "shifts concern within Contadora to a document broadly consistent with U.S. interests."

The United States repeatedly has portrayed the decision by Central American countries not to approve the initial draft treaty as one made independently by those countries, although after consultations.

The briefing paper expresses concern that a fourth Central American country, Guatemala, has been reluctant to back its three neighbors in seeking changes in the treaty. "We will continue to exert strong pressure on Guatemala to support the basic Core Four position," the paper says. The "uncertain support" of Guatemala is "a continuing problem," it adds. The term "Core Four" refers to Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Mexico has been the most insistent promoter of signing the Sept. 7 version of the Contadora treaty. The briefing paper notes that Guatemala, because of its problems

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Strike Stalls South Africa For a 2d Day; 17 Now Dead

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's industrial heartland was brought to a near standstill for the second straight day Tuesday as hundreds of thousands of workers stayed home in the highest political strike by blacks in the country's history. In related violence 17 people were reported to have died.

The two-day work stoppage, called by a joint committee of black political organizations and labor unions, was marked by rioting, arson and shooting by police. The deaths brought to 97 the number killed in racial unrest in the past two months, with more than 500 injured and about 2,000 arrested.

In other areas the strike was peaceful. Ninety percent of workers stayed home in black townships south of Johannesburg, where 7,000 troops and police conducted house-to-house searches two weeks ago looking for "agitators," who the white minority government believes are behind the racial unrest.

An estimated 85 percent of workers in townships east of Johannesburg stayed home, as did 66 percent of those in Johannesburg's main black township of Soweto, which has an estimated population of 1.5 million.

Some factory managers reported that only 10 percent of their workers checked in Monday and Tuesday, forcing a production shutdown. White managers manned the checkout counters at supermarkets in Johannesburg, while several stores closed in satellite cities.

The strike was called to protest the government's response to attempts by the segregated township dwellers to ventilate a range of grievances. Their complaints include a lack of political rights, increased rentals for their state-owned houses and what they consider to be an inferior system of segregated education.

Instead of meeting with community leaders to hear the complaints, the white authorities have maintained that the grievances are not genuine but rather the work of political troublemakers who must be quelled.

No one here can remember such a big response by black workers to a call for a general strike to make a political point.

There have been plenty of attempts. But they have always failed, largely because of economic insecurity. A black man who fails to turn up for work in South Africa is likely to be fired, and the loss of a job can mean the loss of the right to remain in the city, followed by repatriation to a remote and poverty-stricken tribal "homeland."

"What is happening now is quite different from anything we have experienced in the past," said Cassim Saloojee, an executive member of a black alliance called the United Democratic Front. "Something has changed in the mentality of the workers. They have become more fearless and determined to fight for their rights in a way we have not seen them do in the past."

For the first time, three of the major union organizations, including the 150,000-member Federation of South African Trade Unions, have allied themselves with black political and communal bodies in calling for the two-day work stoppage.

India Death Toll Climbs As Bodies Are Counted

Reuters

NEW DELHI — The official death toll from rioting in New Delhi was raised to 599 on Tuesday with the recovery of about 120 bodies since Sunday.

The latest figures for the Indian capital pushed the national death toll to more than 1,000 since violence broke out following the assassination last Wednesday of Indira Gandhi by two of her bodyguards who were reported to be Sikhs.

Although violence subsided Tuesday in the capital, the Press Trust of India reported that two bus passengers were shot to death by four gunmen in Punjab, the state in which Sikhs are in the majority.

The newly appointed administrator of Greater Delhi, Madan M.K. Wali, said that at least 30,000 refugees, mainly Sikhs, were in government relief camps.

In a conciliatory gesture, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was quoted as saying Tuesday that the assassination could not be blamed on the entire Sikh community in India. The Washington Post reported from New Delhi.

[Indian news agencies quoted Mr. Gandhi as telling a delegation

of prominent Sikh leaders that Sikhs have long been known for their patriotism and chivalry. Mr. Gandhi said he did not believe that any sane Sikh would have assassinated the country's leader, the agencies said.

[Mr. Gandhi's comments took on added importance because it was the first time since the slaying that either he or any senior official had mentioned the Sikh community by name, and because it was invoked in an obvious attempt to heal the wounds of sectarian rage.]

Mr. Wali said that apart from one isolated incident in which four persons died Monday night, New Delhi had been trouble-free. He said the government's main priority was to resettle refugees in their homes as quickly as possible.

He said that refugees who were worried about further attacks would be given military escorts and army guards until they were convinced of their safety.

The families of those killed in the violence are to receive 10,000 rupees (\$835) for each victim under a government aid package. The package also includes compensation for those wounded, grants for those who lost their homes and low-interest loans for traders and businessmen whose property was destroyed or damaged.

The opposition leaders gave the new prime minister a note accusing the Home Ministry of failing to protect Mrs. Gandhi's life or control the riots that followed, the Press Trust of India reported.

That Mr. Wali had suspended two senior police officials, G.R. Gupta and D.C. Gulia, for negligence. Both had been responsible for Mrs. Gandhi's security.

■ No Ambulance for Gandhi
An ambulance stationed for emergencies at the prime minister's house sped off with Mrs. Gandhi's assassins who had been shot, leaving her to be transported in the back seat of a private car. The Associated Press quoted the Statesman newspaper as saying Tuesday. The newspaper quoted doctors at the All-India Institute of Medicine as saying that Mrs. Gandhi probably would not have survived even if she had been transported in the ambulance, which is equipped with oxygen and resuscitation equipment.



Queen Elizabeth II at opening of Parliament in London.

Gorbachov to Visit U.K. To Discuss Arms Race

United Press International

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in a surprise announcement Tuesday, said that Mikhail S. Gorbachov, a Soviet Politburo member, will visit Britain in December to talk about nuclear disarmament.

Mr. Gorbachov, 53, who has been described as a possible successor to President Konstantin U. Chernenko, will lead the first delegation from the Soviet Union to visit Britain in 17 years, Mrs. Thatcher also said that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko would visit next year.

"We shall hope during these visits to take forward the search for ways to reduce the burden of armaments," Mrs. Thatcher said at the first session of the new Parliament.

"With our Western partners, we have made far-reaching but practical proposals in every arm-control negotiation. So far, the response from the Soviet Union... has not been forthcoming."

She promised that the Russian would "meet a ready response" from the West when they decide to return to the negotiating table and discuss control of nuclear weaponry.

The Soviet delegation was invited by a British parliamentary group. However, during the visit — scheduled about one week before Christmas — Mr. Gorbachov will be received by the prime minister, other government ministers, the leader of the opposition Labor Party, Neil Kinnock, and other party leaders, Mrs. Thatcher said.

The last delegation from the Soviet Union to visit Britain was in 1967. Mrs. Thatcher's office said. Her announcement came during debate of the traditional queen's speech, which outlines government policies for the year at the start of a new Parliament session.

Queen Elizabeth II formally inaugurated the new session of Parliament in a ceremony marked by unprecedented security following last month's assassination attempt against Mrs. Thatcher and her cabinet.

Parliament itself got its most thorough search in years. By quiet tradition, the cullers have been searched since 1965 when Guy Fawkes tried to blow up King James I during the opening of Parliament as part of a Catholic plot.

West German Party Embarrassed By Anonymous 6-Million-Mark Gift

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, have acknowledged receiving more than 6 million Deutsche marks (about \$2 million) from an unknown source and are making a public appeal to the benefactor to reveal his identity.

The party's embarrassing move came Monday after the gift was reported by several newspapers and at a time when a growing number of West Germans appear ready to believe that many of their politicians are open to influence peddling.

Mr. Kohl was to appear Wednesday before a parliamentary commission that is investigating contributions by the giant Flick holding company to political parties in the 1970s.

According to press reports, Mr. Kohl was listed in the Flick accounts in connection with 665,000 marks in contributions to his party in the 1970s.

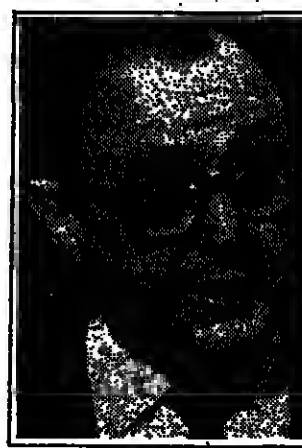
There has been no suggestion that Mr. Kohl made personal financial gains. But the impression he makes in his appearance before the commission will be closely watched for its political fallout.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democrats' party leader, was to be questioned Thursday by the commission.

Free Democratic officials acknowledged that the 6-million-mark contribution was received in December and that the source was listed as "unknown" in the party's records. After a meeting of the party leadership, the officials denied that they knew the identity of the donor and were trying to keep it secret.

The revelation of the mysterious contribution followed severe losses in a series of local elections and came as the Free Democrats are being gradually replaced as the country's third party by the Greens, the new party of anti-nuclear militants and ecologists.

According to records that the Bonn prosecutor's office turned over to the commission and that



Hans-Dietrich Genscher



Helmut Kohl

State of Siege Declared By Pinochet in Chile

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet imposed a state of siege Tuesday throughout Chile.

He acted a day after his cabinet resigned and following an upsurge in political unrest against his 11-year-old military government.

General Pinochet made the announcement while swearing in two new cabinet ministers.

Among those retained in the new cabinet was Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa, the leader of the cabinet, whose resignation Monday led the rest of the cabinet to resign.

The declaration of the state of siege allows the authorities to limit constitutional rights and public freedoms.

There were few changes in the new cabinet.

General Pinochet reappointed Mr. Jarpa as interior minister, the most important cabinet post, despite Mr. Jarpa's complaints Monday that he was no longer able to pursue a policy of political reform begun with his appointment a year ago.

Also resigned were Finance Minister Luis Escobar and Economy Minister Modesto Collados.

Mr. Jarpa said he had resigned because Chile's bishops had met last week with Communists in Rome, and he said he was unwilling to continue making overtures to opposition leaders, a task with which he was entrusted in August 1983, because any understanding with Communists would be a "great error."

A state of siege was put in force in Chile for four and a half years after the military overthrew the government of an elected Marxist president, Salvador Allende, in 1973. (AP, Reuters)

Armed with Think Tanks, Jerry Brown Looks to '88

By Nancy Skelton
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — While political attention in the United States was focused on the last debate between Walter F. Mondale and Ronald Reagan last month, Edmund G. Brown Jr., trailing a garment bag and a briefcase full of speech material, slipped unnoticed aboard a flight bound for Boston.

He was heading for Maine and New Hampshire to stump for the Mondale-Ferraro ticket and for a few other Democratic office seekers. In the space of two days he would speak at a state party luncheon, hobnob with several hundred rank-and-file party members at five separate cocktail receptions and rallies, and sandwich in private chats with party power brokers.

It was the kind of old-style political weekend that the former California governor had snubbed a few years ago. But that was before a pair of embarrassing defeats, for

the Democratic presidential nomination in 1980 and U.S. Senate in 1982, sent the onetime wunderkind of West Coast politics into obscurity at the age of 44.

Now Mr. Brown is again trying to inject himself into the national political landscape, amid thoughts of running again for president of the United States.

Early this year, friends say, Mr. Brown began openly seeking their opinion about a 1988 White House race. Since then, he has consulted with prominent Democratic strategists about such a race.

In an interview, Mr. Brown did not deny he might seek the presidency in 1988 or later, or that he might try to unseat Pete Wilson, the Republican who beat him for the Senate in 1982 and will be up for re-election in 1988. He made it clear that he thought a comeback was possible.

But he will not be pinned down. "It's just not at a point where I

can really speculate on what I may be doing," he said. For now, "I would like to help reshape the agenda" for the Democratic party.

He added: "Effective office is one place where you can shape policy, but it's not the only place. And in many cases, not the most important. What politicians do is often determined by people who are not politicians — labor leaders, campaign contributors, shapers of media opinion, educators, think tanks. Shaping the agenda is as exciting an activity as being a more active participant."

Mr. Brown, 46, is a man at a crossroads. A "new spirit" growing old, a private citizen, and think-tank architect. He is also a political money man, doling out five- and six-figure checks to Democratic candidates around the nation who have passed muster with the board of his political action committee. He is collecting chips.

He is crisscrossing the world, in

search of another way of governing it, he said.

Several of Mr. Brown's associates say the former governor's mood has mellowed and his manners have softened.

"He's profited from his mistakes," said one of his oldest and closest friends, who like many interviewed asked that his name not be used. "Jerry Brown used to love to rattle cages, to twist the Establishment — putting a nurse on the medical quality board, a paralegal on the State Bar, things like that. I think he knows now that you can't take on the Establishment just for fun."

Mr. Brown received 25 or 30 invitations after he announced last month that he would "be available" to campaign for the Democratic ticket and Senate and House candidates this fall, a Brown aide said. But the only appearances that "fit into the schedule" were in New Hampshire and Maine, plus a dinner

speech in Philadelphia, said his staffer, Elizabeth Eisenberg.

Much of Mr. Brown's recent efforts have been spent on forming his two think tanks. They are focusing on development of a new national strategy for America as well as devising innovative uses for computers in schools and figuring out how to increase employment in high-tech industries.

While some of his longtime associates think Mr. Brown should run again for president or the Senate, others wish he would forget the dream, at least for the present.

Jack Mayesh, Mr. Brown's 1982 senate campaign manager, thinks Mr. Brown should "just stop running for office, period."

"That's the personally healthy thing to do," said Mr. Mayesh, but "the hardest thing in the world for him is to hold himself back."

Mr. Mayesh said Mr. Brown's various think-tank projects might not amount to much. He calls them



Edmund G. Brown Jr.

"Jerry's government-in-exile." "Jerry's no longer an entry force for ideas," Mr. Mayesh said. "He lost credibility," with his 1980 and 1982 losses, "and once he did, he lost the confidence of key journalists and he became fair game to go after."

WORLD BRIEFS

Apparent Shake-Up in Polish Police

WARSAW (WP) — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, assumed Tuesday direct supervision of the Communist Party apparatus in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which oversees the country's police forces. The apparent shake-up of responsibility follows the involvement of internal affairs police in the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, an advocate of the banned Solidarity trade union.

The Internal Affairs Ministry said Tuesday that the three officers arrested for abducting the priest Oct. 19 have been charged with his murder and have pleaded guilty to the charge. The three are Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski.

The changes at the ministry followed a meeting of the Politburo, the party's highest body. The action appeared intended to strengthen General Jaruzelski's immediate control over the country's internal security services, which have been stunned by the murder indictments.

The additional powers seemed to be taken at the expense of the authority of Miroslaw Milewski, a Politburo member and party secretary with overall responsibility for the security services. Mr. Milewski, a career policeman, is associated with hard-line elements that have been on the defensive since Father Popieluszko's murder.

Gromyko Says U.S. Must Act for Peace

MOSCOW (WP) — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union called Tuesday on the United States to take "practical actions" that would lead to an improvement in Soviet-American relations.

Addressing a Kremlin rally marking the 67th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Mr. Gromyko said the United States in recent years had "done much to break everything positive that was created earlier by joint efforts."

Referring to statements by President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials about their interest in "more constructive" relations, Mr. Gromyko said it was unclear whether such statements reflected "transient considerations or something more substantial." He continued: "An answer to this question should be given by the United States itself by its practical actions. There are possibilities for this. The question is whether they will be used by Washington."

Kabul Bazaar Partly Razed by Rockets

NEW DELHI (AP) — A major rocket attack believed to have been launched by Mujahideen guerrillas burned down a part of the ancient bazaar in Kabul, the Afghan capital, last week in a new surge of Soviet activity around the city, Western diplomats reported Tuesday.

The diplomats, who declined to be identified, said the attack on Saturday was apparently directed at the nearby Soviet-manned Bala Hissar Fort in central Kabul. Radio Kabul reported that five civilians were killed, 16 injured and "hundreds rescued by the fire service." The attack was preceded almost nightly by smaller rocket attacks aimed at the fort last week.

Some of the missiles, fired from the mountains overlooking the city, landed near the U.S. Embassy, the sources said. It was not immediately clear whether the Bala Hissar Fort was hit. The diplomats said the attack continued for more than three hours and at least a dozen rockets hit the bazaar area.

Belgians Set Missile Deployment Date

BRUSSELS (WP) — The Belgian government, making its strongest commitment yet to the deployment of cruise missiles, indicated Tuesday that the installation of the U.S.-made cruise weapons on its soil would begin in March 1985 if the U.S.-Soviet arms talks were not revived.

The government has previously backed NATO's 1979 decision to put 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in five West European countries, including Belgium, but has refused to publicly announce when the deployment of its 48 cruise missiles would begin.

The Belgian announcement left the Netherlands as the only one of the five nations that has not set a date for or begun deployment. NATO's "two track" deployment plan calls for the installation of the missiles if no agreement is reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to limit medium-range missiles in Europe.

U.S. Says Syria Backs Lebanon Talks

TEL AVIV (AP) — Syria has approved planned military negotiations between Lebanon and Israel, Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. Middle East specialist, said Tuesday after talks with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Last Thursday, Syria said it had agreed to the talks but would not accept any pre-conditions set by Israel.

Israeli officials said that during the meeting, Mr. Rabin reaffirmed Israel's conditions for withdrawal from southern Lebanon. These include the creation of two security zones on the border, one controlled by the Israeli-financed South Lebanon Army, and the second controlled by UN forces.

Mr. Murphy, an assistant secretary of state, visited Damascus and the Jordanian capital, Amman, before arriving in Israel. The military negotiations, which could lead to an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, are to begin Thursday at the UN military headquarters on the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Abu Nidal Reported Dead in Baghdad

LONDON (AP) — Abu Nidal, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, has died of a heart attack in Baghdad, a British television report said Tuesday night. The Channel 4 network described Abu Nidal as "one of the world's most wanted terrorists." It did not give any attribution for its report nor did it say when he died in the Iraqi capital.

The Abu Nidal terrorist group was blamed for an August 1982 attack on a crowded Jewish restaurant in Paris in which six persons were shot to death.

The Nidal group's 10-year terror campaign hit a wide range of victims, including Arabs, Palestinians, Israelis, Jews and Europeans. The common factor among the Arab victims was their involvement in the search for a diplomatic solution to the Middle East conflict.

Austria Reiterates Offer on Refugees

BERLIN (Reuters) — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria said Tuesday that Vienna would still be willing to help to solve the problem of 154 East Germans occupying the West German Embassy in Prague but that no request had been received from either German government.

Mr. Sinowatz conferred on Monday with Erich Honecker, first secretary of the East German Communist Party. He said Tuesday at a news conference in East Berlin that the talks had touched on sensitive relations between East and West Germany but not on the Prague embassy occupation.

"We didn't talk about it, but let me be more precise," Mr. Sinowatz said. "Austria always gives help on condition that it is wanted. We have received no request, no indication." Austria's offer last month to grant the refugees provisional asylum was rejected by East and West Germany.

Soviet Ex-Police Chief Discredited

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Former Soviet Interior Minister Nikolai Shchekolov has been stripped of his rank as general for abusing his position, the Soviet news agency Tass said Tuesday. A four-line report said the Soviet parliament had issued a decree removing his rank for "abuse of office and discreditation of the military rank of Soviet general."

General Shchekolov was a close associate of the late President Leonid I. Brezhnev. He was fired a month after Mr. Brezhnev's death in November 1982. Informal Soviet sources have said that General Shchekolov, 73, was suspended as part of a broad sweep against high-level corruption by Mr. Brezhnev's successor, Yuri V. Andropov, former head of the KGB security police.

As interior minister from 1966 to 1982, General Shchekolov was in charge of the entire Soviet police force, a post which carried the rank of general. The sources said he was accused of shielding senior establishment figures against investigation during purges launched by Mr. Andropov while he was still KGB chief in early 1982.

For the Record

The parents of Baby Fae, the child who received a transplanted baboon heart, are considering financial offers from news organizations and publications to tell their story, a hospital spokesman in Loma Linda, California, said.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines announced at a meeting of the leadership of his party, the New Society Movement, that he will be a candidate in the next presidential elections in 1987, presidential palace sources said Tuesday.

Two hijackers believed to be Yemenis were overpowered Tuesday by passengers aboard a Saudi Arabian airliner they hijacked Monday to Tehran. It was not clear whether they were from North or South Yemen.

China has successfully built and tested a medium-sized, experimental thermonuclear fusion device in Sichuan province, the Chinese press agency reported Tuesday. The ring-shaped instrument is used to accelerate and heat charged particles to approach conditions necessary for setting off a fusion reaction.

A military court in Karachi sentenced four political activists of the Pakistan People's Party to death Tuesday for participating in the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner in 1981. A fifth accomplice was given 14 years in prison.

Ortega's Rise to Power Fits Pattern

Like Predecessors He Followed Revolutionary Path to Top

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who has claimed victory as this country's new president, has spent his life making revolution.

Nearly all of Nicaragua's most formidable historical heroes rose to power by overthrowing their predecessors, and Mr. Ortega is squarely within that tradition.

Like most of the Sandinist leaders, Mr. Ortega has proved himself a master of conspiracy, but he has limited experience in conventional politics. He is generally thought of as a moderate. His comrades chose him as their standard-bearer partly because he lacks the dynamic qualities to convert himself into a leader whose personality predominates.

Mr. Ortega, 38, can hurt anti-imperialistic oratory as well as any of his comrades, but in private he is reserved and even shy. He has been a peacemaker within the movement as well as a daring commando.

Mr. Ortega was born Nov. 11, 1945, in the town of La Libertad in Chontales province, the son of a middle-class merchant.

In 1959, a wave of armed uprisings and invasions from Honduras

and Costa Rica failed to move the Somoza dictatorship. Students took up the rebel banner, and in 1960 formed the Nicaraguan Patriotic Youth, among whose first members was Daniel Ortega, who that year, at 15, was arrested for the first time for his activism.

In the 1960s, Mr. Ortega was a tireless agitator. He was jailed several times, led student protests and went to Havana in 1966 to attend a conference, where he made contacts with leftist movements around the hemisphere. Upon his return, he became a leader of the Sandinist "urban resistance."

While Mr. Ortega was in charge of urban action, robberies were a principal source of money for the Sandinist Front. In the fall of 1967,

he took part in a bank robbery in which a guard was killed. Police eventually captured him and he spent the next seven years in jail.

He was released only after a Sandinist squad stormed an elegant Christmas party in Managua and demanded his freedom and that of two dozen other imprisoned comrades in exchange for the lives of their hostages.

When the Sandinists split over tactics in the mid-1970s, Mr. Ortega joined with two other commanders to conciliate the factions and impose their own policy of forming alliances with other dissident groups. That policy led the Sandinists to victory in 1979.

After the Sandinists took power, Mr. Ortega slowly began to emerge



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

as first among equals in the movement. He was named coordinator of the junta in 1981.

Sandinist Claims Victory

In Nicaraguan Election

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the presidential candidate of Nicaragua's ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front, has claimed an overwhelming victory in Monday's election.

Mr. Ortega made the announcement at a news conference Monday. He said it was based on an insurmountable lead over six other parties in partial results from the voting Sunday.

With about 16 percent of the voting districts reporting and approximately 10 percent of the vote counted, he said, the Sandinists had captured about 63 percent of the vote.

"The big winner of this election has been the FSLN," Mr. Ortega said, using the Spanish initials for the Sandinist party. "The people of Nicaragua have given their support to the FSLN."

[The Interior Ministry said Monday night that the government's communications minister, Enrique Schmidt, had been killed fighting a force of U.S.-backed rebels in northern Nicaragua. The Associated Press reported in Nicaragua.]

A ministry communiqué said Mr. Schmidt, 39, was a member of a special forces unit fighting a rebel unit and had been killed in the village of El Corozo, 63 miles (101 kilometers) northeast of the capital, in Boaco province.

Two opposition parties, the Independent Liberal Party and the Democratic Conservative Party, were each reported to be winning about 10 to 11 percent of the vote. About 8 percent of the ballots were nullified for being defaced or blank.

The expected large Sandinist majority did not quiet the critics of the electoral process.

Bayardo Guzman, the vice president of the Independent Liberal Party, said the election returns were "preconceived and prefabricated."

The Independent Liberals, headed by Virgilio Godoy Reyes, its candidate, voted 15 days ago to withdraw from the election, but the government refused to honor the withdrawal, saying the party had acquired an obligation to the people of Nicaragua by staying in the campaign so long.

When told that his party was running in second place, Mr. Guzman said: "We knew that before the election started. The Sandinists reserved second place for us."

At his news conference, Mr. Ortega gave no signs that his victory margin had altered his positions.

In a particularly vehement attack on La Prensa, the only opposition newspaper in the country, he said that the newspaper's recent actions could only be called treason. He specifically referred to the publication of a cartoon that followed Mr. Ortega's charge last week that United States surveil-

West German Party Embarrassed by Gift

(Continued from Page 1)

Christian Democratic leaders acknowledged receiving dramatic reports of dismay among the party faithful throughout the country last week when Rainer Barzel, one of the leading figures in the party, was forced to resign as president of the Bundestag.

He resigned after he was unable to convince the commission that there was no basis to accusations that he had received 1.7 million marks from Flick after he resigned the chairmanship of the Christian Democrats. His resignation opened the way for Mr. Kohl's eventual bid for the chancellorship.

The government suffered another setback Tuesday when the country's highest constitutional court found that it had exceeded its legal powers in collecting about 2 billion marks in the form of a special tax on high incomes.

The tax was in the form of a 5-percent levy on incomes of more than 50,000 marks for single persons and 100,000 marks for couples.

The tax, imposed in 1983 and due to expire next year, was in the form of a compulsory loan to the state.

Taxpayers claiming that the levy was unconstitutional had filed suit.

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Twice As Much Art for Your Money

WASHINGTON — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, "The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Sit down."

"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Assassination Party of Miguel Tortilla."

"Who is Tortilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

To those of us who served in World War II, memories die hard when it comes to allowing a power-

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Portugal	Esc. 11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas. 17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S.Kr. 1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.Fr. 372	186	102
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U.S. Holds Back Space Arms Study To Avoid Debate Before Election

By Wayne Biddle

WASHINGTON — The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has withheld making public a study of anti-satellite arms-control issues until after the election.

The study, written on contract for the agency by a Harvard University researcher, is not classified, and it departs from Reagan administration policy in concluding that agreements with the Soviet Union to limit anti-satellite weapons could benefit U.S. interests.

Joseph Lehman, director of public affairs for the agency, an independent body that advises the president and the secretary of state, said Monday that he did not want the study to become a "political football" before the election.

He said he was using his "own discretion" in refusing requests for the paper. The study, dated July 1984, was written by William J. Durch, a research fellow at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Reached by telephone Monday at his home in Massachusetts, Mr. Durch said he was unaware that the agency was withholding the report from the public.

He said his contract merely required that he give the agency 60 days' notice before publishing it himself. This notice was given in mid-September, he said.

Last spring the Reagan administration told Congress: "No arrangements or agreements beyond those already governing military activities in outer space have been found to date that are judged to be in the overall interest of the United States and its allies."

The study for the arms-control agency, a copy of which was obtained Monday from sources outside the government, concluded: "Arms control for anti-satellite weapons can support United States security interests."

"It would be more difficult to

roll back ASAT capabilities a decade hence," the study said, using an acronym for anti-satellite, "when they may pose highly problematic threats to American use of space, than it would be at the current time. Arms-control agreements, historically, have been less difficult to apply as preventive than as remedial measures."

The study said that anti-satellite arms control "is necessarily limited in its scope," listing these areas of potential difficulty:

- Treaties could not eliminate all "nondestructive" means of tampering with satellites, such as electronic jamming.

- No agreement could remove the threat to satellites posed by strategic ballistic missiles, whose nuclear warheads can be programmed to explode in space.

- If the 1972 treaty that restricts anti-missile systems were terminated, anti-satellite weapons would be meaningless because the associated technologies are closely related.

"It must be emphasized that

arms-control measures are not panaceas and are no substitute for programs to enhance satellite survivability and to monitor Soviet activities with respect to space," the report said. Yet, it went on, arms control would "afford better protection to U.S. satellites" than such programs "enacted in the context of an unconstrained weapons competition."

In April, Richard N. Perle, the assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, told Congress that a "small covert supply" of Soviet anti-satellite weapons "would be enough to do a disproportionate amount of damage to our space assets."

While acknowledging the technical problems in verifying an anti-satellite treaty, the Durch study maintained that "excessively high standards" of verification could "undermine policymakers' confidence in the means of monitoring, or their confidence in other parties' compliance, when such erosion is unwarranted."

U.K. Teachers Lose Right to Cane Students

Agence France-Presse
LONDON — Bowing to a recent decision of the European Court of Human Rights, the British government announced Tuesday that the caning of students, a traditional disciplinary method in many English schools, will no longer be permitted solely at the discretion of teachers.

From now on, the option will rest with the parents. The decision was expected to spark new debates between teachers who favor the traditional cane and teachers who believe corporal punishment serves no educational or disciplinary purpose.

Until now, each school had decided how and when to apply the rod. Although public canings were once common, the punishment today generally is carried out in the privacy of the principal's office — across the bottoms of boys and the palms of girls.

M'Bow Is Said to Shift Policy on the Press

By Alex S. Jones

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A longtime critic of the communications policies of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization said this week that the agency's director-general had sent him a statement of UNESCO policy that represented a "significant shift" away from involvement with the issue of licensing journalists.

President Ronald Reagan is scheduled to review his decision soon to withdraw the United States from UNESCO as of Jan. 1, 1985. When he announced the decision last December, Mr. Reagan said it was subject to change if UNESCO made changes this year in areas such as management and its policies on the free flow of information.

The policy statement was contained in a letter dated Oct. 20 from Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, to Leonard R. Sussman, executive director of Freedom House, which has monitored UNESCO policies on the press.

In the letter, Mr. M'Bow described guidelines for a policy that, according to Mr. Sussman, would seem to rule out UNESCO sponsorship or financing for meetings of journalists unless asked in do so by "all parties concerned," including the Western press. These subjects are considered by many Western press organizations to include the licensing issue.

Mr. Sussman, who has been a critic of UNESCO's communications policies for many years, said Monday that he viewed Mr. M'Bow's letter as "categorically" leaving such issues to professional organizations of journalists, thus defusing part of the criticism that has been leveled at UNESCO.

Mr. M'Bow's statement was a response to a letter from Mr. Sussman about UNESCO's possible involvement as a sponsor or source of financing for a journalists' conference scheduled to be held in Mexico City in March.

The planned meeting has been denounced by several Western news organizations, including the American Newspaper Publishers Association, as a likely forum for promoting the licensing of journalists.

Many Western news organizations view licensing as a means of exerting government control on journalists and the flow of information under the guise of improving safety conditions for journalists.

E. German Scales Berlin Wall

The Associated Press

BERLIN — A 36-year-old East German laborer used a ladder to scale the Berlin Wall and fled safely to West Berlin where he was picked up by U.S. soldiers.

The issue has come to be associated with a "new world information order," a broad concept that includes increasing technical and professional assistance to developing nations.

According to Doudou Diene, a UNESCO spokesman in New York, the statement by Mr. M'Bow was an "important clarification" of UNESCO policy, but was not a change in policy, Mr. Diene said that it was hoped by Mr. M'Bow that the "clarification" would "have an impact on the press perception of what UNESCO is."

The proposed meeting in Mexico City has become an important test of UNESCO's attitude regarding communications issues, according to Gregory J. Newell, an assistant secretary of state whose area of responsibility includes the UNESCO withdrawal.

The meeting is being sponsored by five organizations: the Prague-based International Organization of Journalists; the Latin American Federation of Journalists, which has been described as the sister organization to the Prague-based group; the Brussels-based International Federation of Journalists; the International Catholic Journalists Union; and the Union of African Journalists.

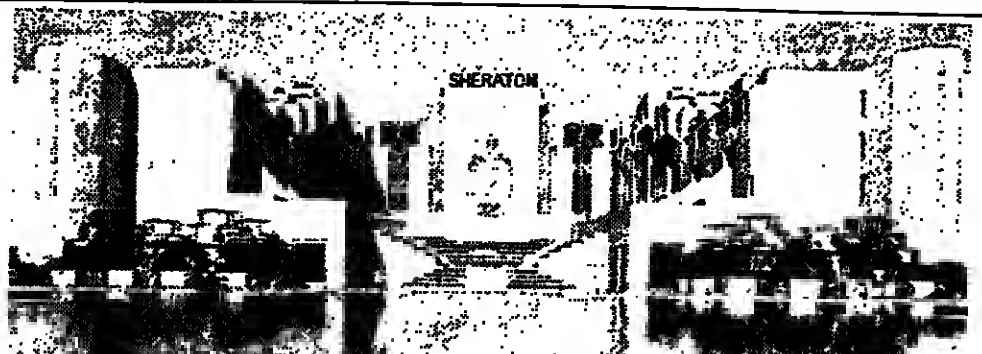
A group including the sponsoring organizations met in June in Geneva to discuss the feasibility of a conference on "working conditions," and, according to Mr. Diene, UNESCO representatives were there only as observers.

UNESCO did provide \$10,000 to finance the meeting, according to Mr. Diene, but not directly. Each year, UNESCO gives \$10,000 to the Consultative Committee of

Unions of Journalists, Mr. Diene said, and it was the committee's decision to use the money for the Geneva meeting.

At a later meeting in Prague in late September, no UNESCO representatives took part, and UNESCO provided no financing for the meeting, according to Mr. Diene. But the official minutes of that meeting refer to contributions from UNESCO of \$20,000 for working papers, \$20,000 for travel of participants and up to \$10,000 for a meeting of working journalists to take place at the same time as the conference.

Challenged on the apparent contradiction, Mr. M'Bow issued a statement last month that said "UNESCO's program does not include the organization of such a conference and its budget does not provide for any financial support for it."



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William Duncan, Auto Head, Dies

United Press International

LONDON — Sir William Duncan, 61, chairman and chief executive officer of Rolls-Royce Ltd., died Monday in his London home.

Sir William was appointed in April last year to head Rolls-Royce. Before that he was deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, where he rose from apprentice engineer to chief executive officer.

He was elected a deputy chairman of ICI in January 1977. He had been director of the British company since 1971.

Born in Scotland, Sir William worked his way up at ICI after joining the firm as a student apprentice in the explosives factory in Ayrshire in Scotland. For more than 10 years, he held engineering posts at ICI's Billingham Agricultural Division and was finally appointed a director and chief engineer of that unit.

In 1964 he left engineering to become the division's overseas and purchasing director. In 1966 he was appointed first president of ICI America Inc. Three years later he became chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

In 1970 he was named head of ICI North America Ltd. on its formation.

Although Sir William joined Rolls-Royce only last year, it was during his brief period with the company that partnership deals with General Electric and Pratt and Whitney, two of the company's American rivals, were announced.



Sir William Duncan

Boris Souvarine, a Founder Of French Communist Party

PARIS (UPI) — Boris Souvarine, 88, one of the last surviving founders of the French Communist Party and a contemporary of Lenin, Stalin and Trotsky, died Thursday of a heart attack. Born in Kiev of Jewish parents,

Mr. Souvarine left for France with his family at the age of one. One of the founding members of the French Communist Party, he was arrested for revolutionary activities and released in 1921 after a spectacular trial. He then became the French Communist delegate to the Third International, but was expelled in 1924 during the first Stalinist purges for "indiscipline."

Mr. Souvarine was a bitter opponent of both Soviet policy and Trotsky's theory of permanent revolution. During World War II, he went into exile in the United States. He returned to France after 1945 to collaborate in the publication of various political periodicals. He was a member of several institutes devoted to the study of the Soviet system.

Other Deaths:

Prince Muley Hassan ben Mehdi, 73, governor of the Bank of Morocco in Rabat Thursday. The prince, a distant relative of King Hassan II, was also ambassador to Britain from 1957 to 1965 and then ambassador to Italy for two years.

Richard Smith Beal, 38, a member of the National Security Council staff who specialized in international politics, Friday of complications following open heart surgery.

Samuel L. Haber, 81, who directed efforts to resettle tens of thousands of uprooted Jews from post-war Europe to Israel, Saturday while visiting his son's family in Akron, Ohio. He lived in New York.

Ex-Judge of Nazi Court Kills Self Before Trial

Reuters

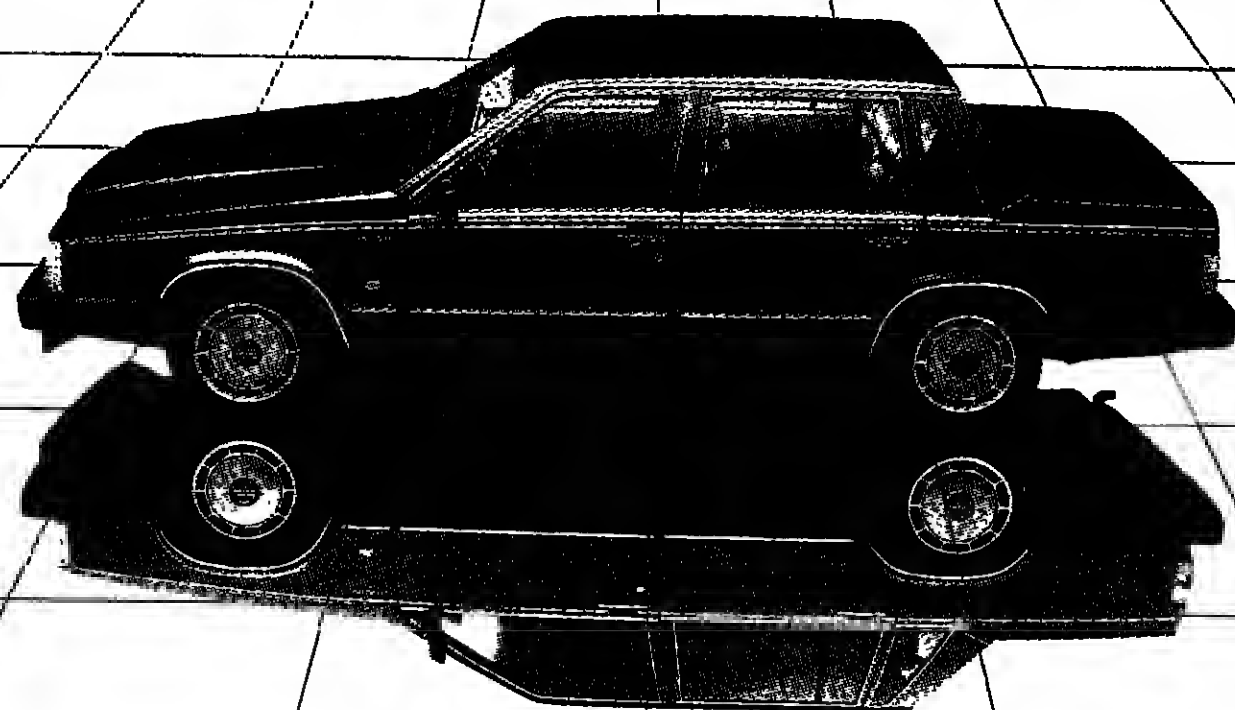
BERLIN — A former judge of the Nazi People's Court due to stand trial on murder charges has committed suicide, a spokesman for the West Berlin Justice Ministry said Tuesday.

The spokesman said that Paul Reimers, 82, had taken his life Monday at his home in Bremen. The state prosecutor had charged Mr. Reimers in September with murder and attempted murder for participating in sentences passed by the court between May 1943 and January 1945. In all, 153 people were executed after trials in which he was involved.

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for 'Equilibrium'

didn't even know who he was, but he was so excited to be hearing that he might be interested in the music. I said to myself, 'From now on I'll be playing even closer.'

Coleman was a man with a lot of talent and a lot of energy. He raised his voice and he was so excited to be hearing that he might be interested in the music. I said to myself, 'From now on I'll be playing even closer.'

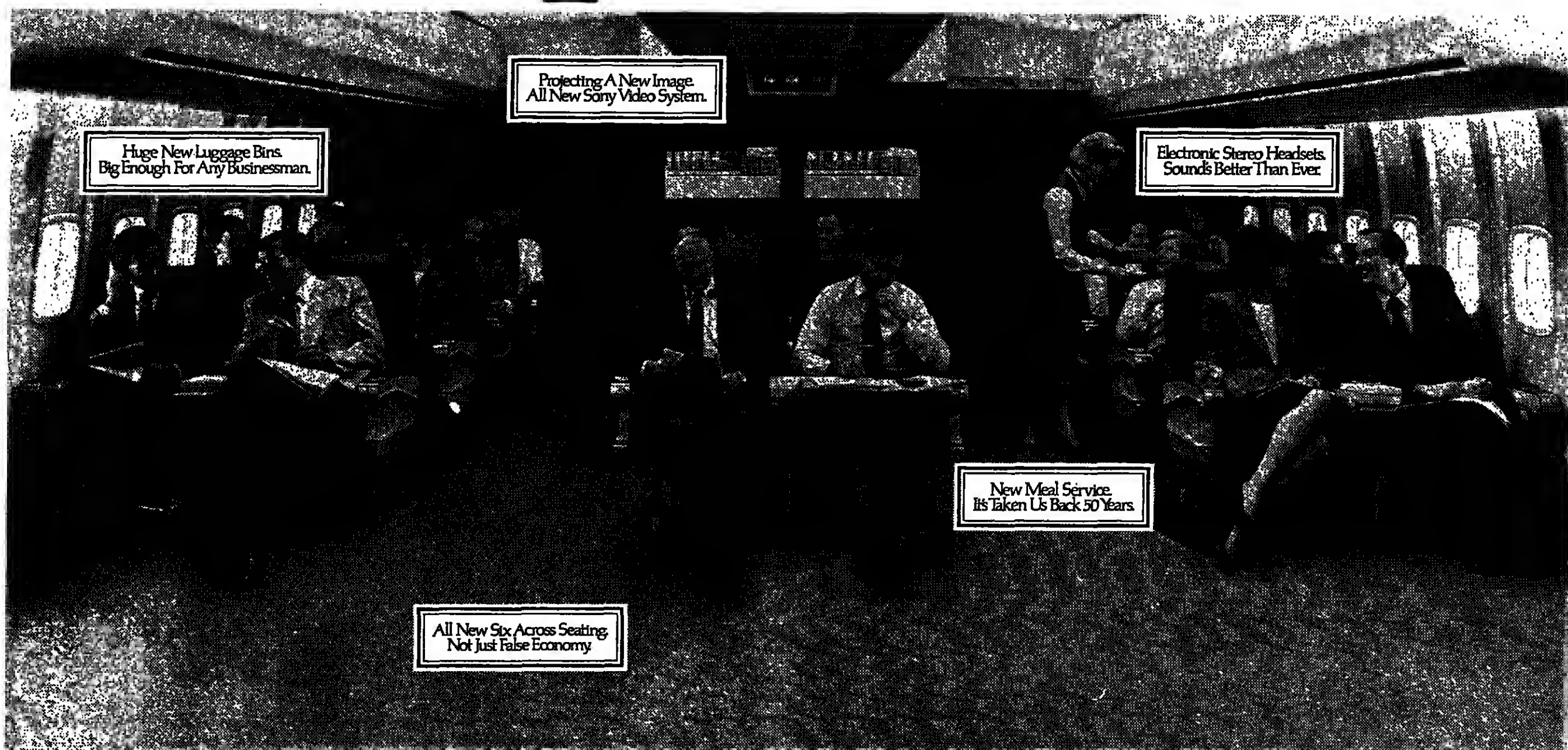
Toward the end of the night, Coleman was a man with a lot of talent and a lot of energy. He raised his voice and he was so excited to be hearing that he might be interested in the music. I said to myself, 'From now on I'll be playing even closer.'

A year ago, Coleman was a man with a lot of talent and a lot of energy. He raised his voice and he was so excited to be hearing that he might be interested in the music. I said to myself, 'From now on I'll be playing even closer.'

In New York, Coleman was a man with a lot of talent and a lot of energy. He raised his voice and he was so excited to be hearing that he might be interested in the music. I said to myself, 'From now on I'll be playing even closer.'

Well, Coleman was a man with a lot of talent and a lot of energy. He raised his voice and he was so excited to be hearing that he might be interested in the music. I said to myself, 'From now on I'll be playing even closer.'

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IBM	1,100,000	125 1/4	125 1/8	125 1/4	+1/8
AmEx	1,000,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmTr	900,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmSt	800,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmD	700,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmE	600,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmF	500,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmG	400,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmH	300,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmI	200,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmJ	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmK	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmL	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmM	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmN	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmO	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmP	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmQ	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmR	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmS	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmT	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmU	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmV	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmW	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmX	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmY	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8
AmZ	100,000	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages		
Index	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones Industrial	2,845.12	+11.7
Dow Jones Utility	1,100.12	+1.1
Dow Jones Bond	110.12	+0.1

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	110.12	109.12	110.12	+1.1
Industries	110.12	109.12	110.12	+1.1
Utilities	110.12	109.12	110.12	+1.1
Bonds	110.12	109.12	110.12	+1.1
Finance	110.12	109.12	110.12	+1.1

NYSE Closing		
Index	Close	Chg.
NYSE Composite	110.12	+1.1
NYSE Industries	110.12	+1.1
NYSE Utilities	110.12	+1.1
NYSE Bonds	110.12	+1.1
NYSE Finance	110.12	+1.1

AMEX Most Active		
Symbol	Vol.	Chg.
AmEx	1,000,000	+1/8
AmTr	900,000	+1/8
AmSt	800,000	+1/8
AmD	700,000	+1/8
AmE	600,000	+1/8
AmF	500,000	+1/8
AmG	400,000	+1/8
AmH	300,000	+1/8
AmI	200,000	+1/8
AmJ	100,000	+1/8
AmK	100,000	+1/8
AmL	100,000	+1/8
AmM	100,000	+1/8
AmN	100,000	+1/8
AmO	100,000	+1/8
AmP	100,000	+1/8
AmQ	100,000	+1/8
AmR	100,000	+1/8
AmS	100,000	+1/8
AmT	100,000	+1/8
AmU	100,000	+1/8
AmV	100,000	+1/8
AmW	100,000	+1/8
AmX	100,000	+1/8
AmY	100,000	+1/8
AmZ	100,000	+1/8

NASDAQ Index		
Index	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	110.12	+1.1
NASDAQ Industries	110.12	+1.1
NASDAQ Utilities	110.12	+1.1
NASDAQ Bonds	110.12	+1.1
NASDAQ Finance	110.12	+1.1

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
Index	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones Industrial	110.12	+1.1
Dow Jones Utility	110.12	+1.1
Dow Jones Bond	110.12	+1.1

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
11	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
10	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
9	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
8	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
7	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
6	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
5	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
4	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
3	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
2	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
1	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1

N.Y. Stocks Score Big Gain

United Press International
NEW YORK — Shares on the New York Stock Exchange scored big gains in active trading Tuesday that took Wall Street by surprise.
 Blue chip stocks were among the best gainers in the first session in history on the day of a U.S. presidential election. Exchange officials said they decided to stay open as a service to U.S. and foreign investors.
 The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 12.59 Monday, gained 14.91 to 2,845.12. It was the highest closing level for the Dow industrials since 1,244.45 on Jan. 23.
 The Dow Jones utilities average rose 1.44 to 1,100.12, its highest level of the year. The Dow Jones transportation average increased 5.37 to 340.16.
 Advances topped declines by a ratio of more than 2 to 1. Volume totaled 101.3 million shares, up from the 84.7 million traded Monday.
 "The big surprise is the volume," said Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton Co. "If you asked me in the morning, I would have said 50 million shares today."
 Mr. Zinder said it was difficult to say if the rally was more a result of the election results or anticipation of lower interest rates.
 Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. said the advance was triggered by "both the election and interest rates." The Federal funds rate fell to 8 1/2 percent late Tuesday, from 9 1/4 percent Monday. The Southwest bank of St. Louis, a small consumer-oriented bank, cut its prime interest rate to 11 1/4 percent from 12 percent.
 Composite volume of NYSE issues listed on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter totaled 119,476,900 shares, up from 99,126,700 Monday.
 Tenneco was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 2 1/4 in 38 1/4 with blocks of 750,000 shares at 35 1/4 and 750,000 shares at 36 1/4.
 American Electric Power was second, up 1/4 at 20 1/4 with a block of 750,000 shares at 19 1/4. AT&T was third on the list, gaining 1/4 to 18 1/4.
 Stocks in the Dow Jones industrials were among the best gainers, with General Electric up 1/4 to 58 1/4, General Foods up 1/4 to 59 1/4, Du Pont up 1/4 to 48 1/4 and Eastman Kodak up 1/4 to 73 1/4.
 PepsiCo and Coca-Cola said they will use corn syrup as the only sweetener in certain products, and the stocks of several corn millers jumped. A.E. Staley rose 1/4 to 20 1/4, American Maize Products class A 1/4 to 14 1/4, American Maize class B 1/4 to 14 1/4, and Archer Daniels Midland was up 1/4 to 18 1/4.
 In the oil, Exxon rose 1/4 to 44 1/4, Mobil 1/4 to 30 1/4, Phillips Petroleum 1/4 to 43 1/4, Indiana Standard 1/4 to 58 1/4, and Sun Co. 1/4 to 49 1/4. Texaco was unchanged at 35 after announcing a reduction of \$1 per barrel in the posted price for the benchmark U.S. crude oil.
 General Motors added 1/4 at 81 1/4, Ford 1/4 to 48 1/4 and Chrysler 1/4 to 31 1/4.
 Johnson & Johnson was up 1 to 35 1/4 in active trading.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
11	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
10	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
9	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
8	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
7	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
6	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
5	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
4	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
3	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
2	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
1	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
11	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
10	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
9	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
8	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
7	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
6	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
5	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
4	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
3	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
2	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
1	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
11	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
10	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
9	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
8	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
7	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
6	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
5	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
4	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
3	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
2	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1
1	110.12	109.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	+1.1



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Textile Ruling Puts Squeeze on Hong Kong

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — At a time of full employment in Hong Kong, the British colony's textile industry is suddenly facing an acute labor shortage. Recent changes in U.S. law virtually prohibit knitwear manufacturers here from using cheap labor across the border in China.

Hong Kong is the world's largest garment and textile exporter, with the United States buying 45 percent of its overall exports and more than a third of its textile and garment exports.

Last year Hong Kong exported 3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$383.6 million) worth of sweaters to the United States alone.

A total of 300,000 workers are employed in Hong Kong's garment factories, but in 1980 local manufacturers began using unskilled Chinese workers in nearby Guangdong province to prepare knitted sections for assembly in Hong Kong. An estimated 100,000 mainland workers now make knitted panels for Hong Kong garment makers.

The new rules announced on Aug. 3 by the Reagan administration bar Hong Kong from using "Made in Hong Kong" labels if a substantial part of the garment was made outside the territory. The new rules apply to all garments within the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, which governs much of the world's trade in textiles and apparel.

The U.S. move follows pressure on the administration by American textile makers anxious to reduce cheap imports, particularly from China and the Far East. China is currently the fourth largest supplier of cloth to the United States.

Shipments of knitwear composed of China-made panels was to stop last Wednesday under the U.S. regulations. As a result, Hong

Kong textile companies fear losses of 2.3 billion dollars next year.

Hong Kong has protested against the rules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva, but without success. Now the colony's knitwear makers are trying to move knitting business back from China to Hong Kong. But the director of the Wah Fung knitting factory, Woong Sung-Chuen, says it will take Hong Kong up to three years for local knitting operations to make up the shortfall caused by the U.S. rules.

About 40,000 Hong Kong workers are now in the panel-knitting part of the industry, but the cost of their labor is 100 to 200 dollars a day, or about 300 percent higher than their Chinese counterparts. In addition, the price of knitting machines has recently risen by 20 percent.

Some companies have reopened old knitting factories in the colony's New Territories and one source in the industry admitted that a few companies have cheated by telling customs officials that panels knitted in China were made in the reopened factories.

The U.S. rules have also put increased pressure on the local labor force, of whom only 3.4 percent in the second quarter of this year were unemployed. There have been suggestions of bringing workers from mainland China into the colony.

At the end of last month, a local businessman and a legislative councillor, Allen Lee, proposed in a public debate that the Hong Kong government work with Communist Chinese officials to establish a restricted industrial zone on the border, where mainland Chinese could be transported daily to work in factories.

"At the end of the day we need labor," Mr. Lee said. "We need to stand tall and let our competitors worry about Hong Kong."

Polygram, Warner Drop Merger Plan

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Warner Communications Inc. and the two European companies that own Polygram Records Inc. said Tuesday that they have dropped plans to merge their recorded-music operations.

The companies said they were dropping the bid because of the prospect of a protracted court fight with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, which opposes the merger.

The companies announced their decision in a joint statement released in New York. Polygram is owned by NV Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken of the Netherlands and Siemens AG of West Germany.

The companies had announced last year that they planned to merge their record operations, but the FTC voted in March of this year to oppose it because it might create a monopoly.

The government said Warner, the second largest U.S. distributor of records, tapes and other prerecorded music in 1983, has about 18.9 percent of the U.S. market, while Polygram has about 7.1 percent.

The combination would have created a company larger than the current industry leader, the record unit of CBS Inc.

The FTC challenged the merger in U.S. District Court in California. A federal judge refused in April to block the merger, but an appeals court agreed in September to block it pending a hearing on the case.

"This decision is a direct consequence of the opposition of the Federal Trade Commission to the proposed merger in the United States," the companies said in their joint statement.

DLJ Expected to Help Equitable to Expand Financial Services

By Leonard Sloane
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In its bid for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Inc., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is seeking a company that may offer it business advantages down the road.

In the interim, analysts said, Equitable was looking for a healthy return on its money — and was likely to get it from a company that has been steadily profitable.

Speaking of long-range plans, John B. Carter, president and chief executive of Equitable, said: "We will greatly expand the size and diversity of the financial services we can offer, and specifically, we will have additional distribution channels."

Garnett L. Keith, executive vice president of Prudential Insurance

Co. of America, said that a prime attraction of Donaldson, Lufkin was its Alliance Capital Management, a large institutional money manager. Equitable is already among the four largest managers of money in the United States.

In addition, Donaldson, Lufkin also owns Pershing & Co., the largest U.S. securities-clearing company, handling securities operations for many independent brokerage firms. Thus, analysts noted, Equitable could tap into more than 7,000 brokers for sales activities after the acquisition.

Still, some analysts were skeptical about whether Donaldson, Lufkin would ever be more than just another investment for the giant, New York-based insurance company.

"So far as I can see, there's not a

great deal of synergy between brokerage houses and insurance companies," said Gerald Lewinsohn, an analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. "There is a limit as to how much one salesman can sell. The jury is very much out on this."

If the transaction is completed, it would mark a further expansion of Equitable, which is a mutual company owned by its policyholders rather than by stockholders. The company was founded in 1859 and is the third-largest life insurer in the United States, with projected 1984 life insurance sales of \$49.4 billion and projected 1984 life insurance in force of \$273.2 billion.

The company also has \$53 billion in assets under management and is a major factor in the real estate field, with about \$20 billion

of investments in mortgages and equity.

This property includes an involvement in Equitable's new 54-story headquarters under construction on Seventh Avenue in Manhattan and the planned \$400-million merchandise mart at Times Square. Earlier this year, Equitable bought 19 shopping centers for more than \$700 million, making it the highest shopping-center owner in the United States.

In addition to life insurance, Equitable sells health insurance, annuities, and salary allotment programs. Its investment services encompass investment management, pension and profit-sharing plans, business loans and equipment leasing.

The corporation was rocked last year when it lost the role of lead

manager of the \$4.7-billion Central States, Southeast, and Southwest Areas Pension Fund of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to Morgan Stanley Inc.

Mr. Carter said Monday that "we were, of course, very sorry to lose the account, but we'll stand by what has to be one of the toughest financial performances we've ever turned in."

Equitable is also still involved in a court suit brought in 1979 by former employees who charge age discrimination. The company has denied that age was a factor in the dismissal of 800 employees.

At one time, Equitable was a large investor in the airline industry, holding as much as \$750 million in airline securities. The company now, however, has only \$200 million in airline investments.

Sanwa Rejected Continental Offer

Reuters

CHICAGO — Sanwa Bank Ltd. of Japan was approached in June by a representative of Continental Illinois Corp. about possibly acquiring Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., according to Sanwa officials.

The contact was one month after the Continental's liquidity crisis began, said Sanwa's managing director, Tatsuo Nishii. Sanwa decided not to pursue the acquisition because of the large level of non-performing assets at Continental and its outstanding loans to Latin America, Mr. Nishii said Monday.

Sanwa also said Monday that it had reached agreement to buy two Continental assets — Continental Illinois Leasing Corp. and Cobek Corp. — for \$50 million and an undisclosed amount of debt. The leasing units have assets of \$600 million and annual net income of about \$10 million.

COMPANY NOTES

Broken Hill Proprietary Co. of Australia said it has bid \$490 million for Energy Reserves Group of Kansas. The boards of both companies have unanimously approved the offer.

Dow Jones & Co. and four investors have offered \$112 million for the stock of the Des Moines Register & Tribune Co., a large communications organization, according to Michael G. Gartner, the Register & Tribune's president and one of the prospective investors. He said Dow Jones was seeking to own 50 percent of the stock.

Ford Motor Co., the British subsidiary of the U.S. automaker, said it will have more talks on Nov. 15 with union leaders following Monday's rejection of a pay offer of nearly 6 percent. The union is seeking a 14-percent raise.

General Motors Corp. declared a \$1.25 dividend on common shares for the fourth quarter, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 15. This brings to \$4.75 a share the total dividend payout for 1984.

GM also said it will distribute shares of its new Class E stock, from its acquisition of Electronic Data Systems Corp., to holders of common stock.

Hanna Mining Co. said it will temporarily shut down its Butler Taconite operation in Nashua, Minnesota, because of reduced demand for iron ore. The plant, which employs about 450, is expected to resume production next spring.

IBM Deutschland GmbH, a unit of International Business Machines Corp., said it is holding talks with Triumph-Adler AG, the office equipment unit of Volkswagenwerk AG of West Germany, on possible cooperation.

MCA Inc. reported a 23-percent decline in third-quarter net to \$35.4 million from \$46.1 million a year earlier, on sales up 1 percent at \$412.7 million from \$406.8 million. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, MCA reported net of \$76.35 million, down 38 percent from \$122.27 million, on sales down 3

percent at \$1.15 billion from \$1.19 billion.

Motorola Inc. said it asked the U.S. Commerce Department and the U.S. International Trade Commission to take action against Japanese cellular telephone manufacturers who, it charged, are selling the units in the United States at unfair prices. Motorola accused nine Japanese companies of "dumping" cellular car telephones in the United States at prices that may be more than 50 percent below comparable prices in Japan.

Novo Industri AS of Denmark said it is ready to start commercial-scale production of human insulin through genetic engineering and has developed the methods for similar production of other peptide hormones and enzymes. Novo, the world's largest producer of industrial enzymes and the second largest maker of insulin, said it is updating fermentation and purification processes in pilot plants.

Renault said its 1984 loss may grow by 500 million francs (\$55.6 million) as a result of its plan to reduce its work force to boost productivity and cut losses. However, the company's chairman, Bernard Hannon, declined to estimate what the 1984 loss would be.

Storage Technology Corp., facing a \$60-million loss in the third quarter and asking for protection from creditors under U.S. bankruptcy laws, said it has received a provisional commitment from Chemical Bank of New York for a \$150-million revolving line of credit.

Tetaco Inc. said it agreed to sell its Skelgas Inc. propane marketing business to Synergy Group Inc., continuing Tetaco's policy of disposing unwanted assets acquired earlier this year in its takeover of Getty Oil Co. Terms were not disclosed.

Union Carbide Corp. had a \$325-million tax assessment by Anderson County overturned by the Tennessee Supreme Court.

Europe Tries Quality Control

(Continued from Page 11)

have given us the motivation to do it," says Mr. Nawratil.

For example, an international manager at Honeywell Europe tells how his company sent a team of experts to Tokyo at the request of one of the company's Japanese clients. The client had complained that some products were deficient. But once the experts got there, they discovered that out of 50,000 products sold to the client, only five had slight defects. By Western standards, one hundredth of 1 percent is statistically insignificant.

But commitments by senior management and internal quality

colleges can only accomplish so much. The toughest challenge for the computer companies is first to get people to adopt new attitudes and second to keep them converted. "Some countries are offended when you talk about quality commitments," says Tom Nesbitt of Honeywell Europe. "The Germans, for instance, estimate everything they do is already quality."

There are no real reward systems that the companies can offer to implement better quality control. What is needed is individual commitment and a change in attitudes. "The best reward system is public recognition," says Franco Mariotti, president of HP Europe.

Frontier Air Chief Resigns

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Glen L. Ryland, chairman, chief executive officer and president of Frontier Holdings Inc. and its subsidiary, Frontier Airlines, has resigned all his positions at both companies.

M.C. Lund, 63, president of Frontier Horizon Airline, a subsidiary, was named to replace Mr. Ryland as president of Frontier Holdings and Frontier Airlines. Frontier Holdings said there were no immediate plans to fill the other positions.

Company sources said Mr. Ryland had been forced to resign over a memorandum he issued last month warning the carrier's union workers that if they did not make further wage concessions, the air-

line and its holding company would be liquidated.

These sources said that one director, Gerald O'Neill, was chiefly behind Mr. Ryland's resignation. Mr. O'Neill is chairman of GenCorp Inc., the parent company of RKO General Inc., which owns 46 percent of Frontier's stock.

French Transactions Increase

Reuters

PARIS — The value of transactions on the Paris Bourse in October rose to a record 65.15 billion francs (\$7.23 billion) from the previous record of 43.08 billion registered in September, a representative of the French stockbrokers' association said Tuesday.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		United States		9 Months		1984		1983	
Sainsbury (J.)		Columbia Gas Sys.		Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
1st Qtr.	1984	1st Qtr.	1984	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	1,400	Revenue	623.3	Revenue	765.4	Revenue	765.4	Revenue	765.4
Profit	1,300	Profit	125.1	Profit	125.1	Profit	125.1	Profit	125.1
Per Share	0.076	Per Share	0.71	Per Share	0.71	Per Share	0.71	Per Share	0.71
Canada		Cons. Natural Gas		Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
Canadian Pacific		1st Qtr.		1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue		Revenue		454.8	477.4	Revenue	454.8	Revenue	454.8
Profit		Profit		125.1	125.1	Profit	125.1	Profit	125.1
Per Share		Per Share		0.71	0.71	Per Share	0.71	Per Share	0.71
MacMillan Bloedel		Sun Chemical		Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
1st Qtr.		1st Qtr.		1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue		Revenue		454.8	477.4	Revenue	454.8	Revenue	454.8
Profit		Profit		125.1	125.1	Profit	125.1	Profit	125.1
Per Share		Per Share		0.71	0.71	Per Share	0.71	Per Share	0.71
Thailand		Halliburton		Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
1st Qtr.		1st Qtr.		1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue		Revenue		454.8	477.4	Revenue	454.8	Revenue	454.8
Profit		Profit		125.1	125.1	Profit	125.1	Profit	125.1
Per Share		Per Share		0.71	0.71	Per Share	0.71	Per Share	0.71

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Board of Levitz Approves Buyout

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Levitz Furniture Corp.'s board Tuesday approved a leveraged buyout offer from a group, which includes some of its management.

The letter of intent naming Citicorp Capital Investors Ltd. and Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. provides financing for about \$318 million required for the transaction. The offer is to be delivered to the company within three weeks.

The New York Stock Exchange halted trading on Levitz stock,

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / November, 1984



\$1,000,000,000

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\$500,000,000

11 3/4% Guaranteed Notes Due 1988

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Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.

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William Blair & Company

J. C. Bradford & Co.

Dain Bosworth

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.

McDonald & Company

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood

Prescott, Ball & Turben, Inc.

Richardson Greenshields Securities Inc.

Wheat, First Securities, Inc.

American Securities Corporation

Craigie Incorporated

Interstate Securities Corporation

Cyrus J. Lawrence

Financial Advisor to Chevron Corporation

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Siz.	High	Low	Cl.
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(Continued from Page 12)

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Line	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close	Change
379	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
380	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
381	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
382	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
383	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
384	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
385	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
386	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
387	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
388	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
389	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
390	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
391	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
392	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
393	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
394	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
395	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
396	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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401	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
402	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
403	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
404	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
405	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
406	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
407	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
408	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
409	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
410	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
411	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
412	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
413	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
414	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
415	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
416	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
417	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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419	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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425	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
426	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
427	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
428	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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430	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
431	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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442	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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450	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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453	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
454	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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456	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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462	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
463	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
464	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
465	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
466	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
467	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
468	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
469	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
470	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
471	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
472	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
473	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
474	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
475	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
476	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
477	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
478	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
479	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
480	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
481	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
482	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
483	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
484	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
485	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
486	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
487	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
488	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
489	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
490	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
491	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
492	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
493	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
494	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
495	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
496	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
497	State		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
498	Steel		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
499	Stamps		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
500	Standard		24	13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2

[illegible]

Trade between the Netherlands and Belgium has grown to a remarkable degree. In order to provide more concentrated services to Belgian and Dutch companies involved in import/export, Rabobank Nederland has opened up a branch office in Antwerp.

This office can offer you a complete range of banking services a.o.:

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- international payments.

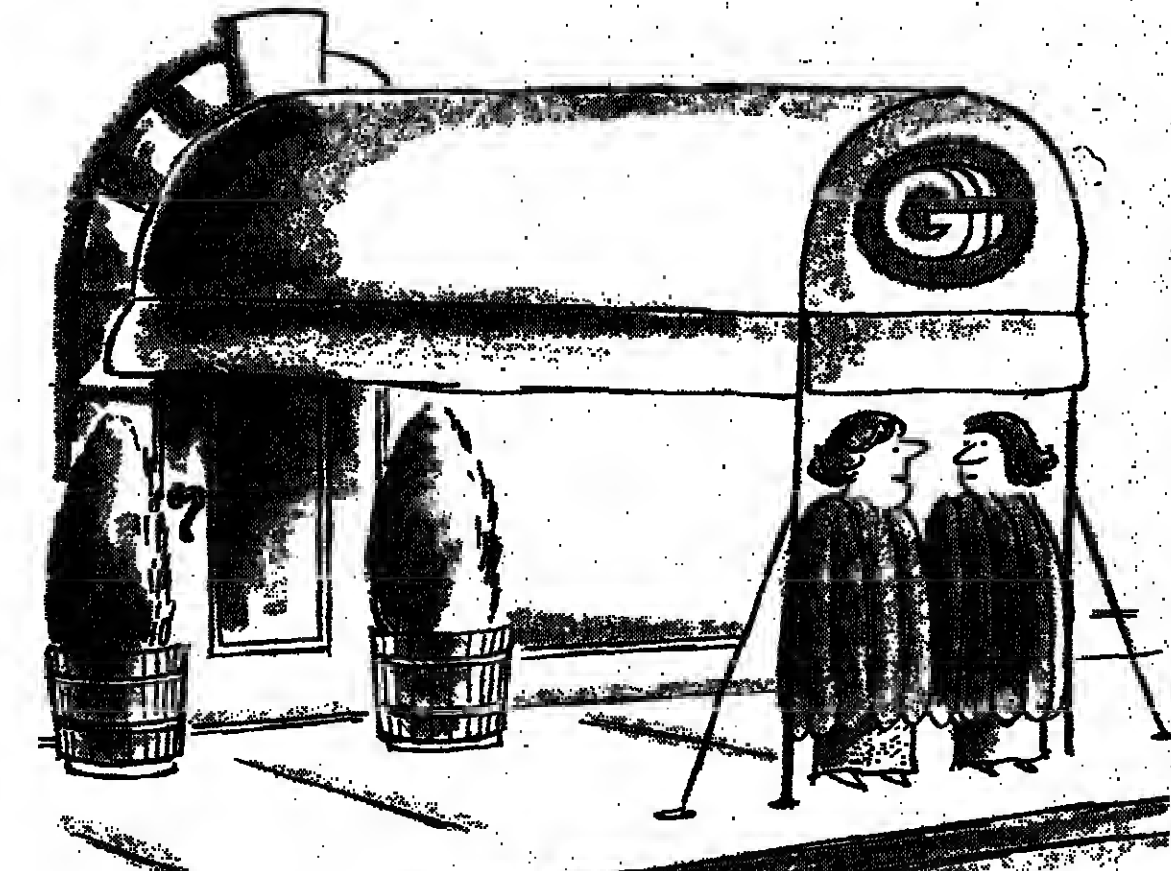
With assets amounting to more than Dfl. 120 billion, Rabobank is one of the largest banks in the world. And with 3000 offices in the Netherlands, it has a profound knowledge of the Dutch market. In fact, one third of all companies in the Netherlands conduct their financial business through Rabobank.

For additional information, please contact Mr. Jacques Jansen, Manager of the Antwerp Branch.


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Rabobank

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

Some Argentine Debt Reported Downgraded

WASHINGTON — U.S. bank regulators have downgraded the credit rating of some Argentine debt in a move designed to maintain pressure on Buenos Aires to stick to economic reforms agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund, U.S. officials say.

But the decision also was carefully crafted so as not to undermine current talks between Argentina and commercial banks on a \$20 billion financing package, said the officials, who asked not to be named.

"It was a unique way of blending the carrot and the stick," one official familiar with the negotiations said Monday.

The officials did not specify how much of Argentina's foreign debt, estimated at about \$45 billion, was downgraded to the "substandard" credit rating. A "substandard" credit rating does not force banks to set aside reserves but sounds an alarm bell about the quality of loans to Argentina.

The officials stressed that much of the debt that would fall into that category probably would be foreign loans owed by the private sector. The private loans account for about a third of the total and generally are believed to be further be-

hind in interest payments than the public-sector debts.

The decision was made by the Inter-Agency Country Exposure Review Committee, which is made up of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, the officials said.

The committee meets in secret three times a year to review the quality of foreign loans. Its decisions are communicated directly to commercial banks and not usually made public, the officials said.

They also said Argentina's efforts to comply with IMF reforms and its recent payments of some overdue interest enabled the regulators to see aside a tentative decision reached last month to downgrade all the country's loans.

[Argentina's economy minister, Bernardo Grinspun, said credit banks would not downgrade the country's credit rating to substandard. Reuters reported from Buenos Aires. The "loans have a rating as 'other transfer risks' which has been in force since 1982-83," he said.]

[A source close to the minister said Mr. Grinspun received a memorandum Monday from the Argentine Embassy in Washington saying some banks may have downgraded "some very overdue, very old loans."]

U.S. Firms Tackle Luxury Car Sector

(Continued from Page 11)

Auto Union AG and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG raised exports to the United States by 47 percent and 20 percent respectively, while Sweden's Saab and Volvo AB boosted U.S. exports 29 percent and 22 percent.

The success of the imports reflects a change in buyers' attitudes. "Luxury cars are not as ostentatious as they used to be," said Bennett E. Bidwell, executive vice president for marketing at Chrysler. "A guy who buys a Mercedes-Benz can rationalize it in many ways. He's not just an ostentatious jerk."

An even more serious problem facing U.S. auto companies is the preference that younger buyers have shown for the high-priced imports over what executives here refer to as "traditional" luxury cars.

"The imports are being bought by the baby boomers who are now in their late 30s and early 40s," said Thomas O'Grady of Chase Econometrics. By comparison, people buying full-size Cadillac and Lincoln models are typically in their mid-to-late 50s, according to industry executives.

Marketing specialists here say luxury cars fall into distinct categories today, instead of simply being the largest and most expensive autos on the road, as used to be the case.

Mr. Grottenberger prefers "world class," which includes Mercedes, upper-level BMWs and such exotic vehicles as Maseratis; "traditional" domestic offerings, including Cadillac and Lincoln, and a class of "near-luxury" vehicles that include most Audis, Volvos, Saabs, top-of-the-line Nissan and Toyota entries and the Cadillac Cimarron, which so far has come nowhere near Cadillac's sales expectations.

For the most part, the domestic producers are absent from the "world class" segment, although some automotive editors have said that Ford's Lincoln Mark 7 LSC model is a legitimate contender.

The two-seat luxury sports car that Cadillac is developing with

Australia Emerges as Front-Runner In Economic Survey by U.S. Group

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK — Australia has emerged as the economic front-runner among eight major industrial nations, the Conference Board has reported in its monthly International Economic Scoreboard.

The country's index based on indicators of future economic activity shows the Australian economy expanding at an annual rate of 10 percent while its economic performance index, which tracks current economic trends, was rising at a yearly 11-percent rate, the survey found.

An economic expansion was continuing in Canada and Japan while the United States was experiencing a slowdown from an expansion that began about two years ago, according to the U.S. business and research group. Figures indicated that Italy may be undergoing a recovery, but that an economic upturn in Britain, West Germany and France has stalled.

The board has recently compiled a new set of statistical indexes for Taiwan. Analysis has shown that Taiwan's growth rate during the 1970's was about three times the average rate of major industrial nations.

Results of the Scoreboard studies are based on indicators compiled by the Center for International Business Cycle Research at the Columbia Business School.

India Sees No Change on Economy

NEW DELHI — India's finance minister, Prabhakar Mukherjee, said Tuesday that India will continue its present economic policy and not shy away from arranging more foreign commercial loans to support its industrial projects.

"The policies under Indira Gandhi's government will continue and I expect the new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, will state his views on economic affairs at an appropriate time," he said.

Mr. Mukherjee said there was no change in the government's program to raise money on the world market. "I do not visualize any difficulty in raising loans and do not expect that what happened after Gandhi's assassination would have any impact on the attitude of foreign bankers," he said.

He was commenting on reports that Mrs. Gandhi's slaying and subsequent Hindu-Sikh violence have made foreign bankers nervous and might affect India's efforts to raise foreign loans.

"Such reports are totally incorrect," Mr. Mukherjee said. He noted that on Monday a consortium of foreign banks led by Chase Manhattan raised a \$300-million loan for India's National Aluminium Co. at what he called a "reasonable interest rate."

He also said that banks, commercial establishments and stock exchanges are again functioning normally.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Liechtenstein Banks Opens U.S. Branch

By Brenda Hagerty

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

LONDON — Bank in Liechtenstein has opened a subsidiary in New York, its first move into the United States, as part of its continuing international expansion plan.

The unit, BIL Management Inc., will offer portfolio management in U.S. securities markets to non-resident investors, mainly Europeans and South Americans, said Francesco Andina, president of the new unit.

Mr. Andina previously was head of institutional-portfolio management at Julius Baer Investment Management Inc. in New York. F. Tracy Henderson is senior vice president and chief investment officer of BIL Management Inc.

The opening of the New York unit is part of the bank's strategy to move outside Liechtenstein. It plans to open a subsidiary early next year in Frankfurt, Bank in Liechtenstein GmbH, and by mid-1985, a new unit in London formed by combining its Liechtenstein representative office with its BIL Securities Ltd. unit. The Zurich unit was opened in 1982.

Bank in Liechtenstein's international expansion is mainly in the direction of portfolio management and investment advisory services aimed at high-net-worth individuals and institutional clients, an executive in the Vaduz, the capital of Liechtenstein, said.

"We want to become more known and bigger in the field of money management," Mr. Andina said.

Rolls-Royce Ltd., the British state-owned maker of aircraft engines, is searching for a new chairman following the death of Mon-

day from a heart attack of Sir William Duncan, 61, chairman and chief executive since April 1983. It was not immediately known when the search for Sir William's successor would begin.

Shell U.K. Ltd. said John M. Raisman will retire as chairman and chief executive at the end of March. Robert Reid, currently a director of Shell International Petroleum Co. in London, will be proposed to the board of Shell U.K. as Mr. Raisman's successor from April 1. Mr. Reid, who is supply and marketing coordinator for Shell International, joined Shell in 1956 and has held senior posts in a number of countries, including Nigeria, Thailand and Australia. He will continue as a director of Vickers PLC and of Glaxo Holdings PLC and is one of two government-appointed directors of British Telecom.

United Breweries Ltd., the Danish brewer of Carlsberg and Tuborg beer, is reorganizing its management. The company has named Michael C. Iulch executive of the international brewing division and J. Vitus Nielsen as chief of the domestic brewing division. Both positions are effective next May 1.

Post-Svenska, 51, United's chief executive, currently handles brewing responsibilities. Leonard Schröder was named group finance director, succeeding Ole Scherfig, who is to retire Jan. 1 for health reasons. Mr. Iulch now serves as managing director of Carlsberg Brewery Ltd., a British subsidiary. That position will go to Michael Macdonald, currently sales director for the British unit. Mr. Schröder is managing director of Kastrup Holmegaard, a glassworks unit of United, and Mr. Nielsen heads the Bording Printing unit.

Chemical Bank International Ltd. has appointed William L. Valenti as director, responsible for all investment banking activities in Japan, effective Nov. 15. He also was named chief representative of CBIL's Tokyo representative office



J. Louis Frank

Marathon Petroleum Appoints President

FINDLAY, Ohio — J. Louis Frank has been named president of Marathon Petroleum Co., a major U.S. subsidiary of Marathon Oil Co., succeeding Victor G. Beghini.

Carl P. Giardini will succeed Mr. Frank as vice president of production at Marathon International Oil Co. and as president of Marathon Oil U.K. Ltd. in London. Mr. Beghini has been named senior vice president for U.S. exploration and production at the parent company.

and will be moving to Tokyo in January. Both positions are new.

Mr. Valenti was Chemical's senior representative of its South Korean merchant-banking affiliate, Sechan Merchant Banking Corp., in Seoul. Mitsui & Co. of Japan said Chikao Ito, its vice president for the Middle East, has been named presi-

dent of Mitsui-Iran Co., a subsidiary in Tehran.

First Chicago Ltd., the London-based merchant banking unit of First National Bank of Chicago, has named George Kanaan and Wolfgang Sietz to its capital markets group. Mr. Kanaan was named executive director, responsible for the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Sietz was appointed executive director, responsible for West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Scandinavia and Eastern Europe. Mr. Kanaan moves to London from Riyadh, where he was head of the merchant-banking operations for Saudi American Bank. Previously, Mr. Sietz was managing director of the British arm of private investment Co. for Asia (PICA) SA.

Union Carbide Corp. has named Philip T. (Pete) Wright as president of its international petrochemicals division. He succeeds A.W. Lutz, who has been appointed chairman of Union Carbide Eastern Inc. Union Carbide is U.S.-based maker of petrochemicals, industrial gases, metals and consumer and specialty products.

United Technologies Corp. has appointed Robert F. Allen chairman of its Carrier Corp. unit, filling a post that has been vacant since 1981. He will continue as chief executive of the unit, but will be succeeded as president by William A. Wilson, who also becomes chief operating officer of Carrier, a maker of air conditioning and heating equipment. United Technologies said Mr. Wilson, currently president of the European and Transcontinental Operations division of its Otis Elevator Co. unit, will be succeeded by Pierre J. Fougere, effective Dec. 1.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd., a unit of Lloyds Bank PLC, formally opened a representative office in Shenzhen, China, a special economic zone near Hong Kong. Danny Mok will head the office, which is the bank's first in China. Lloyds supervises its Chinese business from a branch in Hong Kong.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

6 November 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of those funds whose values are based on their issue prices. The following information is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer of securities.

(A) = daily; (W) = weekly; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly; (I) = irregular.

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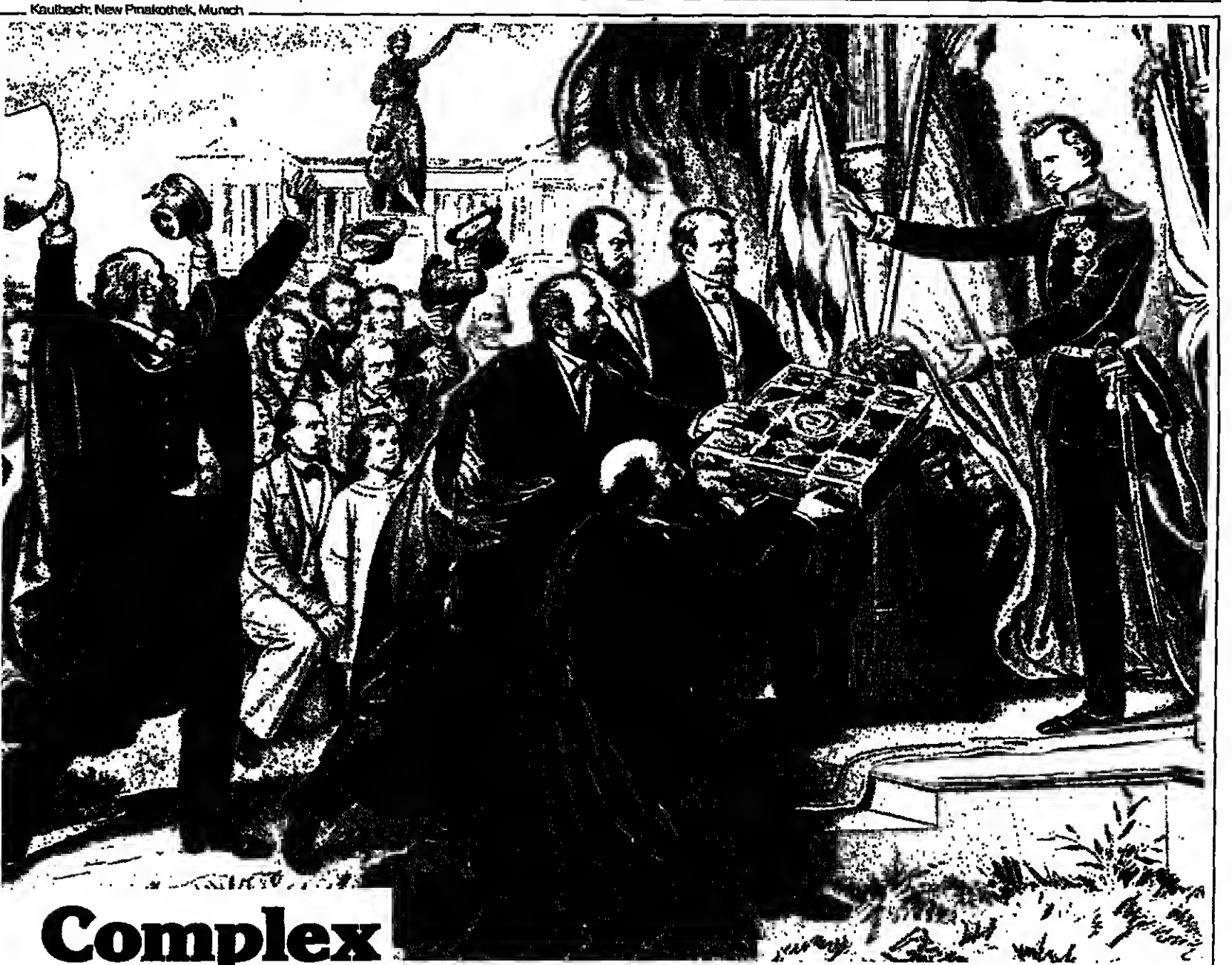
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SPORTS

McEnroe Is Suspended;
Vows to Play Cup Final

The Associated Press
STOCKHOLM — Although John McEnroe left Sweden for home after winning the Stockholm Open tennis tournament here Monday night, "I'll be back for the Davis Cup final," McEnroe said after defeating Mats Wilander, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

The tennis-crazy Swedes would certainly love to see the world's No. 1 player in the Davis Cup final, scheduled for Dec. 16-18 in Göteborg, and McEnroe says he will arrange to take his penalty so he will not keep him from playing. McEnroe's U.S. teammate Jimmy Connors has said he is not certain he will participate because his wife is expecting their second child that week.

McEnroe exceeded the \$7,500 limit for the year after being fined \$2,100 for unsportsmanlike conduct in a stormy semifinal Sunday against Swedish Davis Cupper Anders Jarryd.

David Cooper, assistant administrator of the men's International Pro Tennis Council, said McEnroe had "elected to waive his right of appeal" and accept a suspension. "He will be suspended for 42 days, beginning immediately."

If McEnroe plays no tournaments or exhibitions, he could return in 21 days, the first Tuesday of the Australian Open, which starts Nov. 26.

He had been scheduled to play a tournament in London this week and exhibitions in Belgium and Australia after that. But now "I guess I'll go home for a couple of weeks and then just come down to Australia and play the open," McEnroe said.

It is the third time McEnroe has been suspended in his career. He missed the Stockholm Open last year after receiving a 21-day suspension in Sydney and he had been suspended for three weeks four years ago.

McEnroe behaved better in Monday's final, but he was warned by the umpire in the second set for verbal abuse.

The warning came at 30-30 in the set's second game after a second code call. McEnroe protested in vain that a service return by Wilander, which appeared to hit the line, was not called out.

McEnroe was then long with a forehand, ending a long rally and allowing Wilander to break back to 1-1.

Wilander subsequently took control, breaking to lead 3-1 and 4-2. He served out the set at love in the ninth game.

McEnroe, as usual relying on his serve and volley game, broke to a 2-0 lead in the third set after hitting a deep forehand volley and a killing smash.

Wilander managed to win only four points in McEnroe's next two service games as the American raced to a 4-1 lead.

After a trade of breaks, McEnroe held in the eighth game to close out the match.

"He didn't play as well as he can," said McEnroe of Wilander. "I think I was in control of the match. I put a lot of pressure on him. I don't think he played badly — if somebody stays in the match with me he must be playing pretty well."

The reigning Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion, who improved his 1984 record to 75-2 and evened his head-to-head match to 3-3 against Wilander in Monday's final, had struggled in earlier matches here.

"I'm a little surprised, but I felt a lot better as the week went on," said the left-hander, who took a five-week layoff because of a sore arm after winning a tournament in San Francisco Sept. 24. "It takes a little time."

McEnroe's only setbacks this year came in the French Open final last June, when Ivan Lendl rallied to win in five sets, and in the first round of the ATP championships last August, when Vijay Amritraj of India upset him.

The Swedish Tennis Federation is expected to make a decision on the surface for the Davis Cup final in the next couple of weeks.

The Swedish players want to play on clay or a similar slow surface.

But McEnroe thinks the final would be competitive even if Sweden picks a faster surface. "I think it will be a close match either way. I think the doubles is a toss-up no matter what surface we play on. And Wilander is capable of doing well on any surface."

McEnroe and Peter Fleming, undefeated in Davis Cup doubles, suffered a rare second-round defeat here to Vijay Amritraj of India and Ilie Nastase of Romania. The veteran pick-up team made the final, but lost in three sets to Henri Leconte and Tomas Smid.



Rush, left, and Dalglish after another winning collaboration.

Budd to Forgo Meet in South Africa

United Press International
CAPE TOWN — Zola Budd will not run at a track meet Saturday, officials here said Tuesday, fueling speculation that she is reconsidering her decision to quit international athletics.

Nelis Swart, secretary of the Stellenbosch University Athletics Union, said Budd would not be in action at the school Saturday. "She must have had a rethink on her future," Swart said.

Budd announced last week she would not return to Britain to resume her career. But subsequent reports said she was weighing an offer from a sports shoe company to commute to overseas meets while staying based in South Africa. She also indicated she might run in the mile at Stellenbosch.

By running competitively in South Africa, the 18-year-old Budd would be outlawed from international events because of a world track federation ban on the country stemming from its apartheid racial policies.

Budd was the center of controversy earlier this year when Britain granted her citizenship because her father and grandfather were British nationals.

She competed in the Los Angeles Olympic Games, where she was involved in a collision with American Mary Decker in the 3,000-meter final.

'Golden Boot' Rush Has a Fitting Partner

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Ian Rush, recently acclaimed as Europe's golden boot, has been cast recently as a man apart.

In Paris last week they came to praise him as 1984's king of the goal-scoring — the No. 1 marksman on a continent that boasts 18 million soccer players. In Milan and Rome they gnash teeth over the fact that he is the one star who resisted the lure of the lire. And in Lisbon on Wednesday, Benfica, having already suffered at his feet, wished he would go away and stop coming back to knock them out of the European Cup.

Two images are bouncing from cover to cover of magazines where the game has meaning. There is the red devil action shot of the goal-scoring extraordinaire, and following his sartorial elegance at the Paris award ceremony — Italian cut grey suit, slim white collar and perfectly blended tie — (fashion editors are on his trail).

And both images are false. The first creates the illusion that all Rush needs is a ball and a net to score; the second that he fits self-assuredly into the celebrity world.

In truth, Ian Rush is as dependent as any other striker on the team around him.

His finishing is instinctive: It can take a match the way a sniper can take a life, and after 128 goals in 214 games Rush is not exactly shy about his aim.

Yet off the field, despite the nativity, the 23-year-old fumbles for words and explanations of his art. He will say that if he is No. 1 it is because the team is No. 1 — and since Liverpool is champion of Europe, he can gain that.

Draw him deeper into conversation, and the name Dalglish, Dalglish, Dalglish asserts itself. For it is the chemistry between Rush and Kenny Dalglish, partner and creator of an overwhelming proportion of those goals, that turns Rush on.

A really smart photographer would offer the two in the same shot because, from the moment Rush joined the Liverpool first-team squad three years ago he has learned and benefited from Dalglish.

At first, Rush could be observed in Dalglish's shadow; apprentice in awe of the master.

Gradually he overtook his mentor as one of the great finishers, and so, after scoring 32 goals in 41 games in the English League last season and 50 goals in all competitions by the end of that season in

"You can't plan to score. It happens when there's a half-chance and someone is there to take it."

"I don't go chasing the ball," adds Rush. "It comes to me. But I've always been a goal-scoring. I don't think about it — everything is more or less spontaneous. I suppose I do look for space to drift into without being too obvious, but what makes it work is the service I get."

What also makes it work is the man's exquisite balance, his piranha-like reflexes in scoring with either foot, the head and even other parts of the anatomy not normally associated with scoring and his persistence in nipping into the penalty box at lightning speed in anticipation or often just in the hope that the ball will "come to me."

With Dalglish around, that is virtually assured. Rush is tall, slender and Welsh; Dalglish short, stocky and Scottish. A decade (in soccer terms, a generation) separates them, yet the partnership serves them as it did Raymond Kopa and Just Fontaine in France, Alfredo Di Stefano and Ferenc Puskas in Madrid, Pelé and Tostão in Brazil, Uwe Seeler and Gerd Müller in West Germany and Mario Kempes and Leopoldo Luque in Argentina.

Yet Liverpool has to plan beyond Dalglish.

Reports of his demise as a player have been more prematurely posted than those of Mark Twain, but he is 33 and knocks arrive more frequently and are more difficult to shrug off.

Last week, within hours of that Paris celebration for Rush, the Welshman appeared off form while Liverpool was knocked out from another cup in England. His runs came either too soon or too late; there was no delivery of the ball anticipating his movement — oo Kenny Dalglish.

As it happens, Liverpool's fears that Dalglish might also require a cartilage operation happily dissolved with news that he has a cyst on the knee and is fit to resume. Meanwhile another young striker, Paul Walsh, who was purchased for over half a million pounds to be groomed as Dalglish's successor, has undergone surgery on the dreaded cartilages.

By this season's end he will be pressing his claim, and old golden boot Rush will be something of a mentor, no longer the pupil.

And Dalglish? His legs may slow, but it has always been his brain that moves too fast for opponents.

North Stars
End Skid by
Beating Leafs

Washington Post Service

BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota — The Toronto Maple Leafs made the mistake of breathing a little life into the Minnesota North Stars here Monday night. "We haven't been in a physical battle for a while and maybe that woke us up," said Coach Bill Mahoney after his North Stars rallied from a 3-0 deficit to a 5-3 National Hockey League victory in a game interrupted by 159 minutes in penalties.

In the night's only other game, Chicago nipped Los Angeles, 3-1, on

NHL FOCUS

Troy Murray's power-play goal with 8:21 left in the third period.

The North Stars, 0-6-2 in their previous eight games, started out sluggishly and trailed, 3-0, midway through the contest. The Maple Leafs outshot Minnesota, 19-10, in the first period, but the Stars grew stronger and finished with a 34-37 shot advantage.

"I thought the aggressive part of the game turned it around," said the winners' Dennis Maruk. "We used the body more. We may have worn them down."

But Coach Dan Maloney said the Leafs gave the game away. "We came out playing well. Our goalie was doing his job, but then we gave them two goals in the third period," said Maloney. "They were absolute gifts. They weren't in the game until we gave it to them. We missed three breakaways. We really took some stupid penalties. I don't care who you're playing — you can't play stupid periods in the NHL and expect to win."

Brian Bellows scored the winning goal as the North Stars tallied four times in the third period to end an eight-game streak without a victory.

Keith Acton scored Minnesota's first goal, on a power play at 10:08 of the second period. Standing to the side of the net, he fired a shot that ricocheted off goalie Ken Wregget to make it 3-1.

Neal Broten ignited Minnesota's final-period comeback, scoring at 0:21. With both teams a man short, Broten jumped on Gordy Roberts' rebound and reached around Wregget with a backhander to make it 3-2. Craig Harburg's slapshot from the slot tied the game at 5:19, and Bellows scored the winner 68 seconds later. Acton saved a loose puck at the blue line, skated to the boards and took a shot that deflected off Bellows' skate and skittered past Wregget. Steve Payne scored an empty-net goal with 17 seconds left to complete the victory.

The Leafs took a 1-0 lead in the first period on Jim Benning's power-play goal at 8:44. Jim Korn made it 2-0 at 4:23 of the middle period when he knocked in Stewart Gagnon's rebound. Rick Vaive's slapshot at 7:55 gave Toronto to a 3-0 advantage.

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VANTAGE POINT/Michael Katz
A Standing 8-Count or Rock Bottom?

"I'm talking about buying a minor-league baseball franchise. Boxing is in a tremendous decline. The whole business smells."

—Boxing promoter Bob Arum.

NEW YORK — This is nothing new. The state of boxing has reached the point where even a Bob Arum, who makes a healthy living in the business, takes shots at it.

Not because boxing is dangerous, or Muhammad Ali slurs his speech, or every year several fighters die from injuries. Not even because the business is bad. Business is merely not good. The boom that followed the 1976 Olympics and "Rocky," that year's Oscar-winning movie, has been replaced by what Arum calls a "general malaise."

Promoters, managers and television executives agree: The sport "bottomed" this year.

The signs are irrefutable. Fewer big fights and big fighters. More financial debacles. Lower TV ratings. The only two fights deemed big enough for closed-circuit television became incredible losers. And one of those, Larry Holmes vs. Bernie Coetzee, like so many others his year, never happened.

In a sport with no central government, chaos is normal. But who ever heard of three heavy-weight champions of the world? "said Marvellous Marvin Hagler, the middleweight who was one of only two undisputed champions — until the World Boxing Council, in one of its more intemperate and controversial moves, stripped him of the title recently defended because the bout was scheduled for 15 rounds, not 12 as WBC rules stipulate.

Quick. Name the International Boxing Federation cruiserweight champ. To anyone who says Lee Roy Murphy of Chicago, congratulations. Few fans even know there's an IBF, a new rival to the WBC and the World Boxing Association, or even a cruiserweight division.

That division illustrates the basic confusion. Its limit is 195 pounds (84 kilograms) in the WBC and IBF, but only 190 in the WBA, which adds to the confusion by calling it "junior heavyweight," and to show the state of boxing, Valdo Ocasio, knocked down five years ago by a left jab and then knocked out by Holmes in a mismatch, has been a world champion WBA junior heavyweight for more than two and one-half years.

The malaise started almost two years ago, reversing the post-1976 upward spiral.

round preliminaries 30 years ago. There have been no big fights. Leonard came back, but quickly retired. Duran stepped down after a second-round knockout by Hearns in a closed-circuit bout that set a record for losses to the promoters, estimated at \$1.5 million.

"Boxing will suffer as long as there is no standard-bearer," said Mike Traister, the lawyer who handled Leonard's affairs. "Look at this year: Duran's gone, Leonard's gone, Mancini was beaten, Pryor's in never-never land and Hector Camacho is on strike."

"If someone would analyze how boxing was being run as a business, they'd laugh," said Dan Duva, who with Arum and Don King forms the big three of promoters. "We're taking our best stars and keeping them on the shelf. In general, there are more good competitive matches on network television. But then you see stuff like the Cooney fight and the Holmes thing. And it's only an example of TV's desperation to get the attention-grabbers."

Cooney, the former heavyweight contender, knocked out a worthless opponent, Phil Brown, last month. Holmes is fighting a neophyte in James Smith next month.

"With fights like that," said Arum, "television is saying it's really not a sport. It's a spectacle, entertainment. And all that hurts boxing because people think of it in terms of wrestling."

Of all the stars, only Hearns, with three bouts, has been active this year. Holmes, who in a world with three heavyweight champions, remains the only one recognized by the public, has not fought yet this year; he turned 35 last Saturday.

The malaise started almost two years ago, reversing the post-1976 upward spiral.

that produced the year's two best fights — Aaron Pryor's knockout of Alexis Arguello and Wilfredo Gomez's knockout of Lupe Pintor — the violent nature of the sport turned against itself.

Leonard, who had taken over from Ali as boxing's superstar, announced his retirement because of a severed retina. And South Korean Duk Koo Kim died of injuries suffered in a bout against Ray Mancini.

By last year, the annual "Fights of the century" were reduced to two, in which almost everyone could pick the winner — Hagler's victory over Duran and Pryor's second knockout of Arguello.

This year the sport hit bottom. Its two flagship divisions, heavyweight and middleweight, were populated mainly by fighters who would have felt lucky to get eight-

round preliminaries 30 years ago. There have been no big fights. Leonard came back, but quickly retired. Duran stepped down after a second-round knockout by Hearns in a closed-circuit bout that set a record for losses to the promoters, estimated at \$1.5 million.

"Boxing will suffer as long as there is no standard-bearer," said Mike Traister, the lawyer who handled Leonard's affairs. "Look at this year: Duran's gone, Leonard's gone, Mancini was beaten, Pryor's in never-never land and Hector Camacho is on strike."

"If someone would analyze how boxing was being run as a business, they'd laugh," said Dan Duva, who with Arum and Don King forms the big three of promoters. "We're taking our best stars and keeping them on the shelf. In general, there are more good competitive matches on network television. But then you see stuff like the Cooney fight and the Holmes thing. And it's only an example of TV's desperation to get the attention-grabbers."

Cooney, the former heavyweight contender, knocked out a worthless opponent, Phil Brown, last month. Holmes is fighting a neophyte in James Smith next month.

"With fights like that," said Arum, "television is saying it's really not a sport. It's a spectacle, entertainment. And all that hurts boxing because people think of it in terms of wrestling."

Of all the stars, only Hearns, with three bouts, has been active this year. Holmes, who in a world with three heavyweight champions, remains the only one recognized by the public, has not fought yet this year; he turned 35 last Saturday.

that produced the year's two best fights — Aaron Pryor's knockout of Alexis Arguello and Wilfredo Gomez's knockout of Lupe Pintor — the violent nature of the sport turned against itself.

Leonard, who had taken over from Ali as boxing's superstar, announced his retirement because of a severed retina. And South Korean Duk Koo Kim died of injuries suffered in a bout against Ray Mancini.

By last year, the annual "Fights of the century" were reduced to two, in which almost everyone could pick the winner — Hagler's victory over Duran and Pryor's second knockout of Arguello.

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From Yawn to Eternity

□
Republicans went to Dallas to be photographed shouting "Four more years!" at televised pictures of Reagan looking gigantically presidential while smiling down at

As usual, Senator Edward Kennedy announced again that he would not be a candidate in the forthcoming election . . .

Baron's and Reinsdorff's custom scarecrows are the contemporary end of a long spectrum. In the book "Ephemeral Folk Figures: Scarecrows, Harvest Figures, and the Harvest Festival," edited by Clarence S. Potter in 1969, Avon Neal writes that the scarecrow as we know it probably originated in Central Europe "as the dawn of agriculture."

Early scarecrows in the United States, he suggested, were strictly utilitarian — a ragged garment fluttering from a wooden cross-pole. As time went on, ornamental touches were added; by the mid-1800s tramps were often caught stealing the elaborate clothing off a scarecrow's back.

The use of homemade scarecrows declined with the advent of mechanical devices to ward off farm and garden pests, but in the 1960s, when folk art became a serious subject of study, Neal and Ann Parker, a photographer,

traveled throughout New England documenting scarecrows. In 1970 their work appeared in an exhibit at the Museum of American Folk Art in New York called "The Ephemeral Image."

Reischoff does not call herself a folk artist but says she simply enjoys the process of creating appealing scarecrow forms. In her job she combs Manhattan shops for "interesting junk" to use as props in her clients' pictures; as a scarecrow maker she indulges what she calls her "five-and-dime taste for plastic grapes, old beads and sunglasses." She likes to think that she is making something "both functional and whimsical"—a real fantasy character.

The construction process takes the better part of a day and is basically the same for each figure. Reischoff buys straw for \$4 a bale and works in the garage of her family's house in Water Mill. She makes a large frame out of crossed sticks and attaches wires to form the scarecrow's skeleton. Clothes are then draped on it and filled out with the straw.

The head is fashioned from rulle wrapped around straw; the faces are often merely suggested

with a cigar or a pair of sunglasses. The figures usually stay out from May through harvest, often fading in the process.

"I figure they're meant to be out in nature, you're not late nature get to them," Reidsoiff said.

Her scarecrow Pezoido Rabbit is dressed in a green corduroy vest and red velvet jacket. The black cat sports a chef's hat and coat.

The figure that guards the orchard Reidsoiff describes this way: "Just a guy in white long Johns, with old garden gloves, a baseball bat, a bunch of plastic grapes on his neck and wind whistles dangling from his arms — the noise is supposed to scare the birds."

Baron's methods are somewhat different. He buys garments such as polyester trousers and pantyhose by the pound from wholesalers. He gets the straw from farms in Columbia, Maryland, and arranges for supplies of egg cartons and styrofoam that he uses for facial features.

He stuffs the panis and shirt with straw, ties off the cuffs with twine and anchors the pants with loops of twine. The head is made of pantyhose stuffed with straw

and the eyes, nose and mouths
be attached with glue. Most of
its scarecrows have a festive, rus-
tic look: Big Jake, for example,
sports red slacks, red suspenders,
plaid shirt and a checked jacket.
As for the workshops, Baron
originated the idea several years
ago, when he was working for a
Washington. "I wanted to de-
velop a program in which partici-
pants could be creative and come
away with a product," he said.
These days he travels the coun-
try overseeing the construction of
scarecrows — 30,000 so far. At
his workshops he has taught
schoolchildren, nursing-home
residents and visitors to county
fairs. Everyone takes home a
scarecrow. Some people who live in
suburbs and cities, he said, put
them on their terraces, while
others from rural areas use them in
fields and gardens.

Do they work?
"If there are pots and pans
hanging from them, to reflect
light and make noise, it might
scare birds off, but, really, a
scarecrow is only good under the
circumstances or whatever get used to it."

Pat Nixon Hospitalized

A bomb-disposal expert who won Britain's second-highest decoration for gallantry saw his medal go on display Monday at St. Paul's Cathedral, the church he helped save from a World War II bomb. But there was a touch of bitterness to the ceremony. The medal reached the cathedral after its recipient was forced to sell it to raise cash. George Wyllie, 75, a retired demolition worker, says that

A \$30-million lawsuit filed by the actor James Cagney against Time Inc.'s magazine says the publication printed a "nude and salacious" photograph of another man, who claimed it was Cagney. The photo graph appeared in the August 1966 issue of *In Touch*; for Men's magazine contents in the suit, which was filed Oct. 26 in Superior Court. The suit accuses the magazine's parent company, *In Touch* Inc., publisher, Frank Moesel, and the authors of defamation, misappropriation of Cagney's name and unfair competition. Cagney, who appeared in such movies as "The Gambler" and "The Godfather," is seeking \$15 million compensation for losses to his business and reputation, damage to his reputation as a playboy and sex symbol, suffering of \$15 million in punitive damages.

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